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CANADIAN TOURIST ASSOCIATION
ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DU TOURISME

37 King Street East Toronto 1 Ontario Telephone 364 4226

MEMOIRE A LA COMMISSION ROYALE D'ENQUETE SUR LE BILINGUISME ET LE BICULTURALISME SOUMIS PAR LE COMITE EXECUTIF DE L'ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DU TOURISME LE 31 JANVIER 1965

1. L'Association Canadienne du Tourisme est un organisme indépendant à but non lucratif, de caractère national et bilingue, incorporé en vertu de la loi fédérale des compagnies. L'Association compte environ 450 membres, soit des entreprises industrielles et commerciales reliées à l'industrie touristique, des associations touristiques, des agences ou services gouvernementaux aux paliers fédéral, provinciaux et municipaux.

2. L'Association Canadienne du Tourisme a pour mission de favoriser les échanges de renseignements, d'idées et d'expériences relatives aux voyages, aux congrès et à la publicité; elle s'efforce également de conjuguer les efforts de toutes les parties intéressées en vue de l'amélioration des lois et des réglements régissant les voyages et l'industrie touristique en général.

3. L'ACT est une association à caractère bilingue. Ses members sont répartis dans toutes les provinces; le personnel de son secrétariat et ses publications sont bilingues. L'association transige avec ses membres ou avec les autres organismes ou individus en français ou en anglais, selon le cas. Au cours des dernières années, l'association a fait porter le gros de ses efforts

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à faire prendre conscience à un plus grand nombre de gens de l'importance économique, sociale et culturelle du tourisme pour le Canada; elle s'est efforcée constamment de favoriser l'adoption de standards plus élevés dans le domaine de l'accueil, particulièrement en lançant le "projet hospitalité". Par son programme "Connaissons mieux le Canada", elle a fait campagne en vue d'intensifier le tourisme interprovincial. L'ACT croit que c'est en voyageant dans les diverses provinces du pays que les Canadiens apprendront à mieux se connaître.

4. L'Association désire attirer particulièrement l'attention de la commission sur l'importance qu'elle accorde à cette question du tourisme interprovincial. L'industrie touristique canadienne représente un revenu de plusieurs milliards de dollars. En 1964, notre économie a bénéficié d'un apport de capitaux étrangers de $650 millions de dollars, au chapitre du tourisme, et les Canadiens voyageant à l'intérieur de leurs frontières ont dépensé plus de trois fois cette somme, au cours de la même année. Mais l'industrie touristique n'a pas seulement un caractère économique. Le voyage forme l'esprit et il favorise un climat de bonne entente et de respect mutuel. Nous croyons que les échanges touristiques ont contribué largement à créer un Canada qui grandit dans l'harmonie et la bonne entente et qu'il importe d'inciter les Canadiens à visiter leur pays si nous voulons maintenir et renforcer l'unité nationale. L'Association estime qu'il est du ressort d'une commission royale d'enquête chargée d'étudier les relations entre les deux groupes ethniques qui ont présidé à la fondation de notre pays de se pencher sur ce problème du tourisme

interprovincial. Une société où règne la bonne entente doit permettre à tous les individus qui la composent de se sentir chez eux dans toutes les parties du pays qu'ils habitent. De même est-il essentiel dans un pays où deux langues sont officielles que les citoyens puissent s'exprimer partour dans l'une ou l'autre de ces langues. Les remarques qui suivent ont pour but de mettre en lumière les conditions de milieu susceptibles d'amener les Canadiens à mieux apprécier leur pays et ainsi créer un climat favorable au maintien d'une confédération saine.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Bilinguisme

En vue d'intensifier le caractère bilingue du Canada, nous désirons formuler les recommandations suivantes:

a) La majorité des Canadiens voyagent en automobiles. L'adoption de la méthode internationale de signalisation (des symboles au lieu de mots) en bordure de la route Trans-Canada et des autres routes principales à travers le pays contribuerait à une plus grande sécurité routière et faciliterait les voyages.

b) Les divers organismes canadiens du secteur de l'industrie touristique, les compagnies de transport, les hôtels, les motels et autres immeubles de logement, les restaurants et les autres établissements qui font affaires avec les touristes devraient d'efforcer d'embaucher un personnel bilingue. Un Canadien, qu'il soit de langue française ou de langue anglaise, ne devrait pas avoir à recourir au langage des gestes pour se faire comprendre lorsqu'il voyage à l'intérieur de son pays, que ce soit par train, par avion, par autobus ou en automobile, ou lorsqu'il s'arrête dans un établissement hôtelier ou dans un restaurant.

c) Les menus, les prospectus, les cartes, les manuels pour automobilistes et les guides touristiques devraient être bilingues autant que possible.

d) Dans les principales villes, les grands centres touristiques et les parcs nationaux, des kiosques d'accueil attrayants devraient être mis à la disposition des voyageurs. Un Québécois, dont le désir de visiter la Colombie Britannique peut être aussi grand que celui d'un Ontarien, devrait, en tant que citoyen de langue française, pouvoir s'exprimer dans sa langue à Victoria. De même, un citoyen du Manitoba devrait pouvoir se faire comprendre à Gaspé.

e) Il serait opportun de considérer l'opportunité d'instituer des cours de langues à l'intention des gens qui désirent voyager, particulièrement des jeunes. De tels séminars pourraient avoir lieu dans les centres urbains et ruraux du continent et pourraient même être offerts aux jeunes et aux adultes qui ont terminé leurs études.

f) Les programmes d'échanges d'étudiants et de professeurs qui existent présentement pourraient être considérablement intensifier. L'excellent programme de voyages de jeunes lancé par la Commission du Centenaire en 1963, et qui doit se poursuivre jusqu'en 1967, pourrait fort bien être établi sur une base permanente, sous les auspices du gouvernement. Il conviendrait également d'inviter les entreprises industrielles à accorder des bourses de voyages pour multiplier les échanges entre les citoyens de langues différentes.

2. Biculturalisme

Le visage français du Canada offre un attrait incontesté pour les Canadiens de langue anglaise tout comme la civilisation

anglo-saxonne intéresse les Canadiens-Français. L'Association Canadienne du Tourisme formule donc les recommandations suivantes:

a) La capitale nationale devrait refléter de plus en plus le visage des deux nations qui ont présidé à la fondation du Canada. Aucun effort ne devrait être épargné pour faire de la ville d'Ottawa une ville modèle où les cultures anglaise et française devraient rayonner également.

b) Les universités et colléges canadiens devraient être invités à instituer des cours de langues et de cultures françaises et anglaises.

c) Plus nous réussirons à renforcer le caractère français et le caractère anglais du Canada, plus les Canadiens et les étrangers apprécieront notre pays. Il importe également de mettre en valeur l'hospitalité proverbiale des Canadiens.

3. Conclusions

a) L'apport culturel des Néo-Canadiens contribue à l'enrichissement de notre civilisation canadienne. Il importe de pouvoir bénéficier toujours davantage de cette contribution précieuse.

b) Publicité touristiques dans les pays de langue française

Le français est la langue officielle d'un grand nombre de pays autres que la France et le Canada et il importe d'inviter les citoyens de ces pays à venir visiter le Canada.

c) Importance

Le caractère bilingue et biculturel du Canada constitue l'un des principaux attraits de notre industrie touristique et nous devrions mettre ce caractère plus en évidence. D'autre part,

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les voyages des Canadiens au Canada permettent d'intensifier le bilinguisme et le biculturalisme. En apprenant à mieux connaître le Canada, les Canadiens contribueront à maintenir une confédération forte et nous soumettons respectueusement à la commission royale que toute initiative destinée à developper le tourisme au Canada contribuera à atteindre cet objectif ultime.

Laurence G Gerroyd
Gérant Général

N Murray Brown
Président

L'Association Canadienne du Tourisme
37 King Street East
Toronto, Ontario

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Mémoire soumis par la Presse Canadienne
à la Commission royale d'enquête sur le bilinguisme et le biculturalisme--1965

LA PRESSE CANADIENNE

Ce mémoire explique le fonctionnement d'une organisation qui assure l'information nationale et internationale à presque tous les quotidiens et postes radiophoniques du Canada. Les informations de ses services français et anglais ont toujours tenu compte des préoccupations des deux principaux groupes linguistiques du pays. Ce mémoire n'exprime pas d'opinion, si ce n'est qu'il s'inspire du principe suivant: lorsque les citoyens sont informés, il est possible à la majorité de prendre des décisions éclairées au sujet de la politique intérieure et extérieure de leur pays. La Presse Canadienne a toujours eu comme objectif d'offrir le meilleur service d'information possible compte tenu de ses moyens.

La Presse Canadienne est une institution qui tire son existence de la coopération de plus de 100 quotidiens en vue d'offrir aux citoyens de ce pays des informations sur le monde et sur le Canada, en anglais et en français.

La Presse Canadienne a été fondée durant la première guerre mondiale, alors que les journaux de tous les coins du pays avaient besoin d'informations sur les évènements militaires ainsi que sur la politique et les décisions du Canada. Depuis lors, en sa qualité de coopérative groupant les quotidiens de langue anglaise et de langue française, elle a reflété les besoins des deux ethnies et, sur le plan de l'information, a tenu au courant les deux groupes de leurs problèmes respectifs et communs. Pour ce faire, elle a assuré l'échange entre les diverses régions de nouvelles d'actualité ainsi que d'analyses des évènements. La Presse Canadienne diffuse ainsi tous les jours des reportages et des articles de fond.

A la suggestion d'un éditorialiste de langue française, la PC a entrepris l'an dernier un échange d'éditoriaux entre les journaux de langue française et les journaux de langue anglaise.

* * *

En 1917, il y avait, parmi les 103 membres fondateurs de la Presse Canadienne, six journaux de langue française, tous publiés au Québec. En 1965, il y a dix quotidiens sociétaires de langue française répartis dans trois provinces.

Dès la fondation de la coopérative, chaque sociétaire, sans égard à son tirage ou à sa langue, dispose d'une voix lors de délibérations ou d'élections des administrateurs de l'association, bien que sa cotisation soit proportionnelle au nombre de ses lecteurs.

Les sociétaires ont toujours tenu à assurer une représentation équitable aux quotidiens de langue française au conseil d'administration de la coopérative. En 1954, alors que dix des 91 sociétaires étaient de langue française, les règlements de la coopérative étaient modifiés afin de porter de deux à trois le nombre d'administrateurs de langue française au conseil qui en compte 19. Des 20 présidents que compta la PC depuis sa fondation, trois furent de langue française.

Les journaux de langue française ont participé aux affaires de l'agence en maintenant des relations régulières avec sa direction au sujet des questions techniques ou d'information en même temps qu'en participant à des assemblées de caractère administratif et journalistique. Chaque année, les cadres des services d'informations des sociétaires ont pris part à des réunions régionales, contribuant

ainsi à l'essor des divers secteurs de l'actualité.

* * *

Dès l'origine, on reconnaissait l'inconvénient qu'il y avait, pour les journaux français à recevoir les dépêches en anglais. C'est avec une amicale eompréhension que l'on examina les problèmes résultant de l'inégalité numérique entre journaux de langue française et de langue anglaise.

A titre d'essai, en 1922-1923, l'agence a diffusé des dépêches en français à l'intention de cinq quotidiens du soir, mais cette initiative s'est révélée trop coûteuse. En 1929, il fut convenu de réduire d'environ un quart la cotisation de chaque sociétaire de langue française, à titre "d'indemnité de traduction", compte tenu du fait que pour utiliser l'information de la Presse Canadienne, les sociétaires de langue française encouraient des dépenses que les sociétaires de langue anglaise n'avaient pas à assumer.

En 1944, les administrateurs de la PC convenaient que les dépêches devaient être transmises en français, au même taux qu'en anglais, sous réserve d'un accord sur les modalités entre sociétaires de langue française.

En 1945, quatre ans après que la coopérative eut décidé de mettre ses services d'information à la disposition des postes de radio, la PC fondait le premier service de nouvelles en langue française au Canada. Il était destiné aux stations radiophoniques décidées à participer à l'expérience. Au début, ce service fut dispensé à cinq postes de langue française. A cette époque, la PC desservait déjà 49 postes au Canada. A l'heure actuelle, Broadcast News, filiale de la PC, dessert 275 postes privés de radio et de

télévision. Son service français alimente 51 postes au Québec, trois en Ontario et un au Nouveau-Brunswick.

En 1951, après s'être réunis plusieurs fois pour discuter des modalités du projet, les sociétaires de langue française de la PC s'unirent pour créer, à titre d'essai, un service français destiné à la presse écrite. L'année suivante, ce nouveau service devenait partie intégrante de la PC, et, en l'inaugurant, le premier ministre du Canada, M. Louis St-Laurent, soulignait que cette initiative marquait une étape majeure dans l'évolution du pays.

Le service français à l'intention des journaux diffère de celui de Broadcast News parce qu'il nécessite un style et un horaire de transmission entièrement différents. Les nouvelles destinées aux postes de radio sont plus concises, leur utilisation est plus fréquente et elles sont conçues pour l'audition, non pour la lecture.

Le fonctionnement d'une agence de presse comporte deux aspects généraux. Le premier relève de la "récolte" et de la rédaction des nouvelles: le second tient à la transmission de ces dépêches, ce qui, à l'échelle du pays aussi bien que sur une base régionale, exige un système de communication à la fois vaste et coûteux. Il faut des techniciens compétents pour assurer la diffusion ininterrompue de la masse des dépêches, photographies, cartes et autres graphiques transmis par télégraphe grâce à un matériel moderne.

La PC distribue ses dépêches, tant en français qu'en anglais, sous forme d'un ruban perforé électroniquement et qui peut être utilisé, dans les journaux, pour assurer la composition automatique.

Diffusant ses textes directement en minuscules et majuscules (avec accentuation) le réseau français fait oeuvre de pionnier, puisqu'il assure ainsi un service qui n'existe nulle part ailleurs. Le réseau français fut le premier, parmi les divers réseaux de nouvelles, de la PC, à profiter de la transmission télégraphique accélérée, un gain de temps de l'ordre de 25 pour cent.

* * *

Des 396 employés de la Presse Canadienne, 54 sont de langue française. L'agence compte huit têtes de lignes à travers le pays, dont Ottawa, Montréal et Québec, et dispose de correspondants particuliers dans sept autres villes. Des 50 rédacteurs travaillant à Montréal et à Québec, 30 sont Canadiens français et 12 sont de langue anglaise mais bilingues. La majeure partie du personnel francophone de la PC se trouve à Montréal, où sont situés les deux Service français, celui de la presse et celui de la radio. Au cours des dernières années, le personnel de langue française a augmenté plus rapidement que tout autre au sein de l'agence.

Un journaliste de langue française, formé à Québec, dirige le Service français de la presse à Montréal. Ce service, qui avait six rédacteurs à ses débuts en 1951, en compte maintenant 12. Le chef de la succursale de Québec, qui a travaillé pour l'agence à Montréal et à Ottawa, est aussi un journaliste canadien-français.

Le Service français de Broadcast News est dirigé par un rédacteur qui y travaille presque depuis les débuts. De trois rédacteurs à l'origine, le personnel est passé à 13.

Les nouvelles transmises en français à l'intention des

journaux représentant en moyenne de 45 à 50 colonnes par jour, soit à peu près la même proportion dont profitent 18 journaux de langue anglaise alimentée par le réseau de l'Est et 31 par celui de l'Ouest. Les postes de langue française reçoivent environ 25,000 mots par jour de Broadcost News, surtout sous forme de bulletins de nouvelles de cinq minutes et de quinze minutes, rédigés dans un style radiophonique. Chaque bulletin comprend des informations régionales, provinciales, nationales et internationales.

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Constamment, au cours des années, la Presse Canadienne a rendu compte de l'actualité canadienne, à Ottawa et dans chacune des provinces. Elle a également mis l'accent sur des sujets d'un intérêt particulier pour les Canadiens français et d'autres traitant du Canada français.

La Presse Canadienne estime qu'en dépit des difficultés de compréhension toujours présentes, ses réseaux constituent des moyens d'échange au service des idées et de l'information, non seulement en raison de la diffusion des nouvelles, mais aussi grâce aux rencontres qu'ils permettent aux journalistes et éditeurs des deux langues établissant ainsi de solides liens entre eux.

La PC reconnaît qu'il est difficile d'évaluer le travail qu'elle accomplit en transmettant tous les jours, au-delà des frontières culturelles, des informations objectives à un coût, accessible à tous les quotidiens, même le plus petit, qu'ils soient publiés en anglais ou en français. La PC n'a jamais transmis des nouvelles dans le but de faire sensation. A tous les paliers de ses

services, le contenu de ses innombrables dépêches a toujours été vérifié avec le plus grand soin. Ses normes élevées font l'honneur du journalisme canadien. De plus, elle agit au nom de journaux disséminés à travers le pays et représentant toute une gamme d'opinions; c'est pourquoi elle ne se laisse guider que par l'intérêt public dans le choix et la rédaction de ses dépêches. Grâce à cette politique, l'intégrité des informations de la PC n'a jamais été sérieusement mise en doute.

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Le seul but que poursuit la PC, avec le concours des journaux et des postes de radio qu'elle dessert, est d'améliorer l'étendue et la qualité de ses reportages écrits et de ses illustrations aussi bien que des reportages parlés et des bulletins de nouvelles pour la radio. C'est le but de tous ses services, qu'ils soient offerts dans l'une ou l'autre langue. Puisque la PC est une coopérative, une grande part de la responsabilité de l'échange efficace d'informations canadiennes entre les journaux repose sur les journaux eux-mêmes, agissant par l'intermédiaire de la PC.

De ses succursales de Londres, New-York et Washington, et de ses correspondants dans plusieurs pays, la PC obtient un grand nombre d'informations qui intéressent particulièrement les diverses régions du Canada, y compris le Canada français. Mais elle reçoit la majeure partie de ses informations internationales de ses puissants collaborateurs, L'Agence américaine, Presse Associée, et l'Agence britannique, Reuters.

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Aucun effort n'est épargné pour obtenir dans leur langue originale les informations provenant des régions françaises du Canada ou de l'étranger, surtout quand il s'agit de citations importantes. Car une citation d'abord traduite en anglais puis retraduite en français peut n'être pas conforme à l'original.

Les journaux de langue française qui, en vertu des règlements généraux de la coopérative, doivent rendre compte des événements qui surviennent dans leurs régions, fournissent un volume considérable de nouvelles canadiennes à la PC. Tous les comptes rendus de l'Assemblée législative de Québec sont rédigés en français, puis traduits à Montréal au bénéfice des journaux de langue anglaise. Depuis 1959, un correspondant de langue française, écrivant en français, travaille à Ottawa. Ce sont des journalistes de langue française qui rendent compte des réunions importantes qui peuvent se tenir en cette langue n'importe où au Canada.

L'alimentation du réseau en nouvelles étrangères rédigées directement en français présentait toutefois de plus grandes difficultés. Pendant plusieurs années, la PC a reçu par télégrammes le texte des déclarations importantes faites en français, celles par exemple du général de Gaulle.

A l'heure actuelle, la PC peut compter sur les services de l'Agence France-Presse pour alimenter ses sociétaires de langue française.

Il est possible que les dépêches de cette agence soient offertes à tous les sociétaires.

Il est donc inexact de dire que le Service français de la PC est uniquement un service de traduction. Il se fait de la traduction de l'anglais au français mais la PC traduit aussi ses propres dépêches françaises à l'intention des journaux anglophones. La traduction n'est pas un phénomène exclusivement canadien. Elle sert partout dans le monde à la transmission de dépêches entre peuples de langues différentes.

Grâce à la Presse Canadienne, et aux journaux et stations qu'elle dessert, la population canadienne dispose d'une agence de presse dont la qualité est insurpassée. Nulle part au monde une agence de presse ne puise à autant de sources ses nouvelles internationales tout en offrant un service d'information incomparable à l'intérieur du pays.

Autant que possible, avec les moyens dont elle dispose, la Presse Canadienne tantera d'améliorer l'oeuvre qu'elle accomplit.

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Presented by The Canadian Press
To Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism -- 1965

THE CANADIAN PRESS

This presentation outlines the operation of an organization serving almost all Canada's daily newspapers and broadcasting stations with news of Canada and the world. The news in its English and French services has always dealt with the concerns expressed by the two principal language groups in the country. This outline offers no opinion except that when citizens are informed there is an opportunity for a majority to take enlightened decisions about their country's internal and external affairs. CP's own concern has always been to provide the best news service made possible by its resources.

The Canadian Press represents the co-operative effort of more than 100 daily newspapers to give this country's people the news of the world and of Canada in two languages.

The Canadian Press was set up during the First World War when newspapers in all parts of the country needed information about military happenings and Canadian decisions and policies. Its operation since, as a co-operative association of Canada's French- and English-language daily newspapers, has reflected the needs of both groups and, in terms of news, has reported the general and everyday problems of each group to the other--as well as their common problems. This has been done through exchange of news reports on current events among the different regions of the country and through background articles related to news situations. Reports on current news and background stories are part of the daily fare of CP.

At the suggestion of a French-language editorial writer, CP started in 1964 an exchange of editorials between English- and French-language newspapers.

* * *

When CP was established in 1917, its 103 charter members included six publishing in the French language all in Quebec. In 1965, 10 of CP's 103 daily newspaper members publish in the French language in three provinces.

From the outset, each member--large or small, French or English--has had one vote in the affairs of the association and in election of directors, even though his share of the association's costs is related to his circulation.

CP's member newspapers have always regarded it as essential that the French-language newspapers be represented fairly in the association's councils. In 1954, when French-language dailies numbered 10 of CP's 91 members, CP's bylaws were amended to increase from two to three the number of French-language directors on the 19-member board. Of the association's 20 presidents over the years, there have been three of the French tongue.

The French-language newspapers of CP have participated in the affairs of the agency through regular communication with its management about news and technical matters and through administrative and news meetings. News representatives of all papers at gatherings held annually in every region of the country have shared in development of the fields of news coverage.

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From the outset, the disadvantage to French-language newspapers of receiving service in the English language was recognized. Problems created by the difference in number between English- and French-language newspapers were approached with friendly understanding.

As an experiment in 1922-23, news was delivered in French to five evening papers but the cost involved proved too great. In 1929 it was agreed that cost to each French-language member should be reduced by about one-quarter as a "translation grant," making allowance for the fact that in using CP news French-language members incurred costs that did not fall upon English-language members.

In 1944, the directors of CP agreed as a matter of policy that news should be delivered in French at the same assessment rates as in English, subject only to agreement on details among the French-language members.

In 1945, four years after the newspaper co-operative decided to put its news resources at the disposal of radio stations, CP established Canada's first news service in French. It was for broadcasting stations which agreed to support the plan and at the start the service went to five French-language radio stations. The total of privately-owned stations in Canada served at that time by CP was 49. Now Broadcast News, the broadcasting arm of The Canadian Press, serves 275 privately-owned radio and TV stations. Its service in French goes to 51 stations in Quebec, three in Ontario and one in New Brunswick.

In 1951, CP's French-language newspapers, following a number of meetings to discuss the many details involved, joined in an experimental French service for newspaper use. It became an established CP service the next year and at its official inauguration in Montreal, the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. St. Laurent, described it as a major event in the country's development.

Service in French for newspapers was distinct from that operated by Broadcast News because an entirely different type of news writing and different transmission schedules were involved. News reports for broadcasting stations are more condensed, their times of use more frequent and writing is styled for listeners rather than readers.

There are two general aspects to news agency operation. The first is obtaining and writing news; the second, its transmission which, in Canada and within its regions, involves lengthy and also costly systems of communications. Skilled technicians are required to ensure that the flow of news, as well as photographs, maps and graphs moved by wire, is not interrupted and that equipment is modern. Both in English and in French CP provides its service in perforated tape for papers requiring automatic typesetting. CP's French teleprinters delivering the news to papers with accented letters represent a pioneering advance that has not yet been duplicated anywhere else. The French Wire was the first of a succession of CP news wires to be converted to high-speed operation, 25 per cent faster than normal.

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The Canadian Press has a staff of 396 of whom 54 are French-speaking. It has eight bureaus across Canada including Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec, and has staff correspondents in seven other cities. Of the editorial staff of 50 at Montreal and Quebec bureaus, 30 are French-Canadians and 12 of the English-language Canadians are bilingual. Most of CP's French-language staff is at Montreal where the two French services--one for newspapers, the other for broadcasters--are prepared. Growth of French-language staff in recent years has been more rapid than in any other part of the service.

A French-language newspaper man trained at Quebec heads the newspapers' Service in French, with a staff of 12 at Montreal, compared with six at the start in 1951. CP's chief of bureau at Quebec, who has worked with the agency at Montreal and Ottawa, also is a French-Canadian journalist.

The Broadcast News French-language service is directed by an editor who has been with it almost from its start. The initial editorial staff of three now numbers 13.

Volume of news delivered in French to newspapers averages 45 to 50 columns daily, almost precisely the same volume as sent in English to 18 papers on the East Wire and 31 papers on the West Wire. That for broadcasting averages 25,000 words daily, largely in five- and 15-minute summaries, styled for reading on the air. Each covers regional, provincial, Canadian and international news.

* * *

Consistently over the years The Canadian Press has covered the news of Canada from Ottawa and all the provinces. This has included news of special interest to French Canada and about French Canada.

Despite difficulties of understanding that still exist, CP must feel that its news service has been a medium of exchange of ideas and information not only through transmission of news but also as a result of the meeting-ground it has provided for editors and publishers of the two language groups among whom there are many strong ties.

CP recognizes it is hard to estimate precisely the value of the work it accomplishes by daily exchange across cultural boundaries of honest news at a cost within the reach of all the dailies, even the smallest, whether published in English or in

French. CP has never distributed news for the sake of sensation. Great care has always been taken at all levels of its operation to verify the content of its innumerable news stories. Its high standards have been a credit to Canadian journalism. In addition it acts on behalf of a cross-country newspaper community that represents a variety of opinion and for that reason allows no consideration other than public interest to determine its selection and writing of news. The result of this policy is that the integrity of CP news reports has never been seriously questioned.

* * *

The single objective of The Canadian Press, with the concurrence of the newspapers and broadcasting stations it serves, has been improvement of the scope and quality of its news coverage through the printed word and pictorial illustrations and through voice reports as well as news reports for broadcast. This objective applies to its services whether in one language or the other. Since CP is a co-operative, a great deal of the responsibility for effective exchange of Canadian news among newspapers rests with the newspapers themselves acting through CP.

Through its bureaus at London, New York and Washington, and its correspondents in many countries, CP obtains a great deal of news of special interest to the various parts of Canada including French Canada. But the bulk of its world coverage of course comes from its powerful allies, The Associated Press of the United States and Reuters News Agency of Britain.

* * *

Every effort is made to obtain source copy in the original French on news--especially important quotations--from French-speaking areas whether in Canada or abroad. Otherwise a quotation, translated first into English then back into French, may not resemble the original.

A great deal of Canadian news is delivered to CP by its French-language newspapers as part of their co-operative responsibility to cover the news of their areas. All of CP's report of the Quebec legislature is written originally in French, translated at Montreal for English-language newspapers. Since 1959, a French-language correspondent, writing in French, has been stationed at CP's Ottawa bureau. Important meetings in French, anywhere in Canada, are covered by French-writing reporters.

Source coverage in French outside Canada has been more difficult. For many years, CP has been obtaining by special cable the text of important statements in French such as by President de Gaulle. Now the news wire of Agence France-Presse, the French news agency, is available to CP for its French-language members and possibly later to all members.

Thus it is inaccurate to say that CP's Service in French is simply a translation service. Translation from English to French is carried out but CP also translates its own French copy as well as that of its French members for English newspapers. Translation is not a Canadian phenomenon. It is done everywhere in the world in transmission of news between peoples using different languages.

* * *

Through The Canadian Press, and the daily newspapers and broadcasting stations it serves, the Canadian people has access to a news service recognized as unexcelled anywhere. No news agency in any other country has such extensive world news sources in addition to an unrivalled domestic news report.

As possible, with the resources at its command, CP will seek to improve on the job it is doing.

Canadian Wire Service Guild & the CBC News 740-288

Brief to the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism in Canada by employees of the CBC News Service newsrooms in Montreal and Ottawa, members of the Canadian Wire Service Guild (ANG, CLC)

A121 -63822

Preamble:

This brief aims at bringing to the attention of the commission members a certain number of facts which, in our opinion, constitute an injustice to a certain group of Canadians, French-speaking as well as English-speaking.

Principles:

Anyone who, as a condition of his employment, is required to have more skills and knowledge than another person doing the same type of work, ought to benefit by a higher remuneration. This principle has not been observed in the civil service in General, nor in the CBC.

It is an injustice, in our eyes, that certain employees of the CBC are required to be bilingual and yet receive no more remuneration than others who perform the same type of work and are not required to know more than one of Canada's official languages.

Les Faits:

To keep its audience informed, the French Network of the CBC subscribes to the following news-agency services: those of the Canadian Press (English); Broadcast news (English and French); Agence France-Presse (French); Associated Press (English) and United Press International (English).

When the CBC hires a journaliste for the French network, it demands that he have a sufficient knowledge of the English language as to be able to translate the news dispatches of the English-language agencies.

It also happens that CBC demands of an English-language journalist that he be sufficiently bilingual as to work in French. For example, the CBC's correspondent at the Quebec legislature gathers his information and does his daily work almost entirely in French, but must make his news reports in English.

In all other English-language newsrooms of the CBC, journalists are not required, when they are hired, to know the French language. Even in Montreal, bilingualism is not a condition of employment for newsmen of the English network. In fact, according to the reporters themselves, they are never required to translate from French to English. The select and edit news and films already done in English.

On the other hand, the journalists of the French network must translate continually from English-language news sources. They must then re-write the translation to put the news into a style proper to the French spirit. The CBC requires them, at the moment of employment, to pass a test to assure that they are sufficiently bilingual for the necessary translation work.

This is also true of French-language parliamentary correspondents in Ottawa. The nature of their work is such that they must be fluently bilingual.

But they receive no extra compensation for this extra qualification that is demanded of them.

One of the English-language parliamentary correspondents, Norman DePoe, is bilingual. But he was not obliged to be when hired, nor were any of his English-language colleagues on Parliament hill.

The CBC ought to recognize that being bilingual cannot but make the work of such parliamentary correspondents better: by giving them a chance to increase their knowledge of French-English problems, by allowing them closer contact with the French-speaking members of Parliament, by closer co-operation with their French-speaking colleagues, and so on.

Nevertheless, the CBC does not wish to recognize the principle of a bilingualism differential to reward those employees who are required to know both of Canada's official languages.

The Canadian Wire Service Guild tried in vain, during the course of the contract negotiations which concluded in September of 1964, to get this principle recognized. The Guild demanded a substantial bilingualism differential.

The CBC flatly refused these demands. The salary levels in the contract now in force are the same for journalists who must be bilingual as for those who need not be.

CONCLUSIONS:

The Guild believes that there is an injustice in this situation which the Royal Commission should take note of, since its terms of reference include the study of similar problems.

In conclusion, may we quote an extract from a speech before the members of your commission by the president of the CBC, Mr. J. Alphonse Ouimet:

He said in November 1964:

> "I have already mentioned CBC's deep involvement in the problems which are also those of this commission. Progress towards bilingualism and biculturalism within the framework of national unity is a fundamental part of the CBC's national role."

In another part of his speech, he said:

> "We have reached that point when we can say with confidence--these are the facts. Then only one thing is necessary, let's Face the Facts".

We would like to present to this commission those facts of which Mr. Ouimet spoke.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

To end the unjust situation which we have tried to describe, we suggest humbly that the commission recommend:

1) that CBC employees who are required to have a certain knowledge of another of Canada's official languages as part of their terms of employment, be recompensed by a supplement to their salary;

2) that employees who are required to master both official languages be paid a differential even higher than that paid in the first case mentioned;

3) that the same principles be applied to those employees who must, because of their work, know a foreign language other than Canada's two official languages.

Translated by: Georges Frajkor.

Montreal, Quebec
March 16th, 1965

740-288

MEMOIRE PRESENTE A LA COMMISSION ROYALE D'ENQUÊTE SUR LE BILINGUISME ET LE BICULTURALISME AU CANADA PAR LES MEMBRES DE LA GUILDE DES JOURNALISTES DU SERVICE DES NOUVELLES DE RADIO-CANADA A MONTREAL ET A OTTAWA - (CANADIAN WIRE SERVICE GUILD - ANG).

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Préambule:

Ce mémoire a pour but de porter à l'attention des membres de la commission d'enquête sur le bilinguisme et le biculturalisme au Canada, un certain nombre de faits qui, à notre avis, portent préjudice à un groupe de canadiens de langue anglaise et de langue française.

Le principe:

Toute personne qui effectue un travail donné et de qui on exige des connaissances de plus que d'une autre personne qui fait le même travail, devrait bénéficier d'une rémunération supérieure. Ce principe n'est pas observé dans la fonction publique en général, et à Radio-Canada en particulier.

Qu'on exige de certains fonctionnaires et employés de Radio-Canada qu'ils soient bilingues, alors que les mêmes fonctions sont remplies par d'autres personnes, celles-ci unilingues, sans aucune rémunération de surplus pour les premiers, constitue, à nos yeux, une injustice.

Les faits:

Afin de bien informer son public, le réseau français de Radio-Canada s'est abonné au service des agences suivantes: Canadian Press (anglais) et Broadcast News, France-Presse, Associated Press et United Press International.

Lorsque Radio-Canada embauche un journaliste pour son réseau français, elle exige de lui une connaissance suffisante de la langue anglaise pour qu'il puisse traduire les dépêches des agences. Il arrive aussi parfois que la Société exige le bilinguisme chez ses employés du réseau anglais: le correspondant de CBMT à Québec doit travailler constamment en français, mais donner ses reportages en anglais.

A Toronto, et partout où Radio-Canada a une salle de nouvelles de lananglaise, les journalistes employés n'ont pas besoin de connaître le français. Même à Montréal, on n'exige pas le bilinguisme des employés du réseau anglais. En fait, hormis les reporters, aucun n'a de travail de traduction à faire. Ils choisissent les nouvelles et les films, dans le cas de la télévision, déjà rédigés en anglais, et n'ont qu'à résumer les dépêches pour le médium qu'ils desservent.

Au contraire, les journalistes des réseaux français, ont d'abord un travail de traduction à faire, puis, ils doivent réécrire dans un style journalistique propre au génie de la langue française, ce qu'ils ont traduit.

Dans chacun de ces cas, Radio-Canada exige d'eux, au moment de l'emploi, une connaissance suffisante de la langue anglaise et fait même passer un test au candidat pour bien s'assurer de son bilinguisme.

Ce qui est vrai pour les rédacteurs de nouvelles l'est aussi pour les correspondants parlementaires à Ottawa. De par la nature même de leur travail ils doivent être d'excellents bilingues. Mais ils ne reçoivent aucune rémunération pour cette qualification supplémentaire qu'on exige d'eux.

L'un des correspondants du réseau anglais à Ottawa, Norman De Poe, est bilingue. Mais il n'est pas obligé de l'être, pas plus que les collègues anglais qui travaillent sur la colline parlementaire. Radio-Canada devrait pourtant se rendre compte que le fait d'être bilingue pour un correspondant ne peut qu'améliorer son travail: compréhension des problèmes du Québec, contacts avec la députation francophone, avec les collègues de langue française, etc.

Or Radio-Canada, ne veut pas reconnaître le principe du bilinguisme, en accordant une prime à celui de qui elle exige la connaissance des deux langues officielles du Canada.

La Guilde des Journalistes du Service des Nouvelles a tenté en vain, au cours des négociations qui se sont terminées en septembre 1964, de faire reconnaître le principe du bilinguisme par Radio-Canada, en réclamant une prime substantielle pour les journalistes bilingues.

Le syndicat s'est vu opposer un refus total à ces revendications, et les salaires prévus au contrat sont demeurés les mêmes, pour les journalistes anglais (unilingues) que pour les journalistes de langue française (bilingues).

CONCLUSION:

La Guilde croit qu'il y a là une injustice qu'elle se fait un devoir de signaler à la Commission, qui, croit-elle, a justement reçu pour mandat d'étudier des problèmes analogues.

Qu'on nous permette de conclure en citant un extrait du discours prononcé devant les membres de votre commission par le président de la Société Radio-Canada, monsieur Alphonse Ouimet, en novembre 1964.

Seule une copie anglaise du texte nous étant accessible, nous n'avons pas pris sur nous de traduire la pensée de monsieur Ouimet:

"We have reached that point - when we can say with confidence : these are the facts - then only one thing is necessary : Let's face the facts."

Ce sont de ces faits dont parle monsieur Ouimet que nous avons voulu porter à l'attention de la commission.

Dans sa conclusion, monsieur Ouimet ajoute: "I have already mentioned CBC's deep involvement in the problems which are also those of this commission. Progress towards bilingualism and biculturalism within the framework of national unity is a fundamental part of the CBC's national role."

RECOMMANDATIONS:

Pour mettre fin à la situation injuste que nous nous sommes efforcés de décrire, il nous reste à suggérer humblement à la commission de recommander:

1) que les employés de qui on exige une certaine connaissance d'une deuxième langue officielle du Canada bénéficient d'un supplément de salaire

2) que les employés qui doivent maîtriser les deux langues officielles du pays bénéficient d'une prime supérieure à celle que nous demandons dans notre première suggestion

3) que les mêmes principes s'appliquent à ceux qui doivent connaître une langue étrangère en plus de l'une ou l'autre des deux langues officielles du pays.

Montréal, Québec
16 mars 1965

Pierre Trudel

Rédigé par: (Pierre Trudel)

M E M O I R E

présenté par

LA PRESSE ETUDIANTE NATIONALE

et

LA CANADIAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

à la

COMMISSION ROYALE D'ENQUETE SUR LE BILINGUISME ET LE BICULTURALISME

présenté le 1er septembre, 1965

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présenté le 1er septembre, 1965

Le retrait des journaux universitaires canadiens-français de la CUP,
et ses conséquences sur les relations entre la PEN et la CUP

I. INTRODUCTION

II. LES FAITS

III. LES RAISONS INVOQUEES

IV. LES RELATIONS PEN-CUP A L'HEURE ACTUELLE

V. CONCLUSION

Introduction

Le Canada traverse à l'heure actuelle une crise d'unité dont l'issue ne pourra peut-être être connue que dans plusieurs années. Cette crise tient à de multiples facteurs d'ordre social, économique et politique et leur enchevêtrement fait du problème canadien un problème complexe. De la division du Canada en deux grandes communautés, du régionalisme économique inévitable, ou de la stagnation des vieux partis pan-canadiens, quel facteur peut être désigné avec certitude comme étant le grand responsable de la crise canadienne?

De cette crise, la jeunesse est extrêmement consciente, du côté francophone comme du côté anglophone. Les étudiants, en particulier, n'ont pas ménagé leurs efforts pour donner toute l'attention nécessaire à ce problème grave dans leurs déclarations, dans leurs revendications et l'élaboration de leur pensée sociale et politique, lors de leurs congrès, séminaires et sessions d'étude. Ils ont concentré leurs efforts dans la recherche de solutions viables au problème de la bi-nationalité canadienne. En novembre 1963, les étudiants ont tenu à l'université Laval le 3e Congrès des Affaires Canadiennes, dont le thème fut "Le Nouveau Québecois". En novembre 1964, ils ont tenu à l'université de Toronto un Congrès posant la question: "Le Canada anglais a-t-il une identité?"

Par ailleurs, devant le problème canadien qui ne fait qu'épaissir de jour en jour, les leaders étudiants du Québec se sont demandé si le problème de l'unité canadienne n'était pas mal posé au point de départ, ne faussait pas en réalité toute la discussion sur le problème et ne contribuait pas ainsi qu'à susciter d'un côté comme de l'autre, des animosités malheureuses et même dangereuses pour l'avenir des deux nations. Ils en sont alors venus à poser comme nécessaire de part et d'autre et avant toute discussion, le respect intégral et réciproque des droits et des aspirations de chacun.

Dans des organismes volontaires, l'unité à leurs yeux peut être parfois atteinte plus facilement lorsque ces associations opèrent séparément dans un cadre national. Il est fréquemment remarqué que dans tels cas l'évolution et le développement complet de l'individu et de l'organisme est atteint. Les peuples refusent, et ont raison de le faire, une unité où leurs intérêts et leurs aspirations particuliers sont constamment négligés et bafoués. Ils réclament cependant que la poursuite de l'unité s'effectue dans l'égalité, la justice, la liberté et le respect des identités propres de chacun.

Cette opinion générale des leaders étudiants du Québec est maintenant monnaie courante dans les discussions entre les étudiants québecois. En effet, ce serait pour eux illogique de suivre des gens qui ne définissent pas ce qu'ils entendent par "unité" et d'adhérer à une "politique de bonne entente et de tape sur l'épaule", sans examiner sérieusement les véritables et complexes problèmes sociaux, économiques et politiques auxquels le Québec et le Canada tout entier ont à faire face à l'heure actuelle.

Plusieurs leaders étudiants canadiens-anglais partagent aussi ces idées, en particulier les dirigeants de la Canadian University Press qui sont avec ceux de la Presse Etudiante Nationale, les co-rédacteurs du présent mémoire.

Ces idées, nous croyons maintenant opportun de les rendre publiques. Nous ne nous baserons pas, pour ce faire, sur les concepts qui pourraient nous faire écrire une savante dissertation, mais s'avérer très peu convaincants dans la solution concrète de problèmes donnés. Nous nous présentons devant vous pour exposer le plus fidèlement possible la nature et les suites d'un événement historique, soit le retrait des journaux universitaires francophones de la CUP et leur entrée dans la PEN.

Cet événement peut paraître en soi anodin et sans portée considérable, à première vue. Cependant, nous le croyons extrêmement important et significatif, et lourd de conséquences pour l'avenir du Québec et du Canada peut-être, aussi étonnant que cela puisse sembler. Nous nous expliquons.

Dans la vie d'un pays, les étudiants jouent la plupart du temps un rôle extrêmement important. Ce rôle est en particulier celui de novateurs, et fréquemment, par suite, celui de précurseurs. En effet, si l'on admet, pour le cas qui nous intéresse, que les étudiants ont de la suite dans les idées pour les années qui viennent, et on peut très bien prévoir que les gestes significatifs qu'ils posent aujourd'hui dans leurs organismes et leurs structures propres, ils les transposeront plus tard, alors qu'ils assumeront la responsabilité totale des cadres de la vie sociale, économique et politique, ces mêmes gestes dans d'autres qui engageront définitivement l'avenir du pays.

Cette considération est de la plus haute importance: elle devrait à elle seule faire taire tous ceux qui sont encore sceptiques quant à la portée de l'action des étudiants dans leur milieu et dans la société tout entière et qualifient nos prises de position et nos revendications de "balivernes d'étudiants" ou de "défrustation de l'âge fou".

Pour confirmer l'importance et la portée de l'événement mentionné plus haut, notons seulement que les leaders des associations étudiantes québecoises n'ont pas tardé à imiter dans leur domaine le geste anticipateur des journalistes étudiants. Au dernier Congrès de l'Union canadienne des étudiants, en septembre 1964, les trois universités francophones du Québec, soit Sherbrooke, Laval et Montréal, se retiraient officiellement de cette union pan-canadienne et décidaient de concentrer leurs énergies dans la fondation, avec les étudiants pré-universitaires, d'une association exclusivement québecoise, l'Union Générale des Etudiants du Québec, dont le premier Congrès a effectivement eu lieu en novembre 1964.

Les Faits

Octobre 1961. Le Quartier Latin, journal des étudiants de l'université de Montréal, et le Campus Estrien, journal des étudiants de l'université de Sherbrooke, se retirent de la CUP, alors sous la présidence de Ted Johnson, lors de son Congrès annuel.

Décembre 1962. Le Carabin, journal des étudiants de l'université Laval, dirigé par Claude Archambault, et La Rotonde, journal francophone des étudiants de l'université d'Ottawa, dirigé par Jean Gobeil, annoncent leur retrait officiel de la CUP, alors sous la présidence de Roger McAfee, lors du Congrès annuel suivant de cet organisme.

Ces quatre journaux universitaires francophones sont, depuis lors, membres de la PEN. De son côté, le journal Liaisons, des étudiants de la nouvelle université de Moncton est aussi devenu membre de la PEN.

Novembre 1964. Aussitôt après l'adoption par l'Assemblée Générale des membres de la PEN d'un mémoire recommandant l'indépendance du Québec et avant d'être présenté au Comité Parlementaire québecois de la Constitution ainsi qu'à votre Commission, John Macfarlane, président de la CUP, adressa la parole à l'ensemble des participants. Contrairement à ce que l'on aurait peut-être pu de l'extérieur attendre comme réaction de la salle, l'orateur est ovationné pendant le temps le plus long qu'il s'est jamais vu pour personne d'autre antérieurement lors d'un Congrès de la PEN. Cela s'est avéré, à notre point de vue, la plus évidente manifestation d'un désir de collaboration des étudiants québecois.

Décembre 1964. Paul Bernard et Richard Bastien, respectivement président et vice-président actuels de la PEN, adressent la parole aux membres de la CUP réunis en Congrès. Une ovation analogue de la part des étudiants canadiens anglais salue la fin de leur discours.

Que s'est-il passé entre les retraits de 1961 et de 1962 et les ovations réciproques dont ont été récemment l'objet les présidents de la CUP et de la PEN? Et quelles sont les perspectives d'avenir dans les relations entre les deux organismes? Voilà ce que nous allons maintenant indiquer.

En 1961-1962, la CUP groupait la plupart des journaux universitaires canadiens. Sa fonction principale était et est encore telle que décrite dans l'article 2 de sa constitution: "to provide a national press service to Canadian university newspapers and to create an opportunity for student journalists to improve the standards of student journalism". Comme on le voit l'activité centrale de la CUP était, et est encore, la publication hebdomadaire d'un bulletin de nouvelles destiné à ses membres.

De son côté, la PEN venait à peine de réformer ses statuts et de reconsidérer son rôle dans le milieu étudiant. Fondée en 1943 par Gérard Pelletier, ancien directeur du quotidien montréalais La Presse, sous le nom de Les Escholiers Griffonneurs, la PEN s'était plutôt limitée à un rôle de centrale de services techniques au métier de journaliste étudiant. Sa principale activité consistait dans une session d'étude estivale destinée aussi à la formation technique des journalistes étudiants. Cependant, à son Congrès de 1960, elle modifiait radicalement ses statuts, pour déborder son

rôle purement technique et devenir une centrale de recherche et de pensée sur les besoins réels de la classe étudiante, et le point de départ de campagnes d'idées d'intérêt commun. En 1961, elle ne groupait cependant encore que des journaux de niveaux pré-universitaires. Son président était alors Robert Gratton.

Les Raisons Invoquées

Le retrait des 4 journaux universitaires francophones de la CUP, deux à deux et à un an d'intervalle, n'était pas fondé sur un esprit infantile de"séparation-à-tout-prix". Nous allons exposer les raisons invoquées par les démissionnaires et nous allons montrer qu'elles sont justifiables et légitimées par les faits. Nous nous référerons principalement au Vol. 22, no 16 du Carabin dans lequel Claude Archambault explique clairement les raisons du geste des universitaires québecois-francophones.

Globalement, les raisons invoquées par les journaux en cause (encore une fois: Le Quartier Latin, Le Carabin, Le Campus Estrien et La Rotonde) se classent sous quatre grands chefs.

1. La première grande raison donnée par les démissionnaires de leur geste peut être résumée ainsi. Contrairement à l'article 3 de la Constitution de la CUP qui proclame les langues anglaise et française comme étant toutes deux officielles, l'activité de la CUP se déroulait en pratique de façon unilingue, c'est-à-dire en anglais. Tous les documents officiels de la CUP, tous les congrès et tous les communiqués de presse hebdomadaires (qui constituent son service principal) n'utilisaient que la langue anglaise.

Il était alors normal que les journaliste étudiants canadiens-français se sentent tout à fait étrangers au sein de la CUP et cette seule raison eût été suffisante pour justifier leur retrait de la CUP. La distance de la langue, signifiant celle des cultures et des mentalités, consacrait un malaise évident dans les échanges de vue et les discussions entre Canadiens anglais et Canadiens français.

Une objection est venue de la part du président Ted Johnson (1961), de la CUP, qui accusa alors les journaux francophones de refuser dans leur retrait la recherche d'une solution constructive au problème. En effet, si, comme le dit Claude Archambault dans le Bulletin de la PEN, vol. I no 1, p. 8, février 1963: "Rien n'indique dans la Constitution comment ce bilinguisme se concrétisera et s'extériorisera", on pourrait peut-être reprocher aux démissionnaires de n'avoir rien proposer "d'effectivement concret" pour ce faire. Cependant, d'un tel reproche (formulé par Ted Johnson) une analyse un peu sérieuse enlève tout le poids.

En s'écriant "nous, du Canada français, nous en avons soupé du bilinguisme théorique", les démissionnaires indiquaient aussitôt qu'ils croyaient impossible de réaliser dans la pratique le bilinguisme et montraient que la seule issue possible était la co-existence de deux unilinguismes. Archambault affirmait avec justesse: "D'ailleurs nous comprenons parfaitement qu'il en soit ainsi: inutile d'exiger d'un gars de la Colombie Britannique ou de Terre-Neuve qu'il soit bilingue. Le faire revient à de l'impérialisme pur et simple" (Le Carabin, loc. cit.). Par là même, les démissionnaires consignaient dans l'officialité ce que les faits ont toujours révélé: la précarité essentielle des institutions bilingues, surtout dans des cadres

où les rapports sont de majorité à minorité, car elles risquent de devenir exclusivement théoriques et donc une farce monumentale. Ce qui comptait pour eux, et ce qui compte encore pour nous, ce sont les résultats concrets des expériences de bilinguisme et non les appels sentimentaux au bilinguisme institutionnel et théorique. Or dans notre cas, l'expérience fut un échec. Les journaux universitaires francophones étaient alors justifiés de se retirer de la CUP. Qui plus est, il ne peut être question qu'ils en réintègrent un jour les rangs, car la situation, sur le plan linguistique et culturel, demeure aujourd'hui encore la même et n'est pas appelée à changer, tout au contraire.

D'ailleurs, à la différence de langue et de culture s'ajoutait une divergence d'intérêts sociaux et nationaux, dont l'entrée des journaux universitaires canadiens-français dans la PEN établira encore plus clairement l'évidence, comme nous le verrons plus loin. Mais, dans l'immédiat, un second grief, aussi important que le premier, retient notre attention.

2) Ce grief qui avait trait spécifiquement à la conception du métier de journaliste étudiant, fut apposé par les démissionnaires. Archambault le résume en ces termes: "Ceux qui ont déjà lu des journaux universitaires anglo-saxons se sont eux-mêmes rendu compte d'une réconciliation quasi-impossible entre notre conception du journalisme étudiant et celle des Canadiens anglais". (Le Carabin, loc. cit.) Ce témoignage n'est pas à sens unique: il est confirmé par le président de la CUP (1962), Roger McAfee: "I think it's about time we recognize that we cannot adequately service the French papers in our membership. As it has been pointed out at several

past conferences, translation is not the main problem. It is content. We have been told in the past by delegates from the French language papers that they produce a different type of paper, and from what I have seen of them, I agree ... they do not use the service, and the service is such that they cannot use it".

McAfee se référait évidemment à l'utilisation des communiqués de presse hebdomadaires de la CUP, principal service de cet organisme. Dans la conception du journalisme des journaux canadiens-français, le service de presse de la CUP et par suite la CUP elle-même, avec sa propre conception du journalisme, "ne pouvaient pas correspondre aux besoins véritables des journaux étudiants français". (Bulletin de la PEN, loc. cit.).

En quoi consistait effectivement cette différence de conception? Justifiait-elle le retrait des Canadiens français de la CUP?

Quoique l'on ne puisse effectuer un départage au couteau en situant les journaux étudiants anglais et français au soin de deux conceptions radicalement différentes du journalisme, rapportons cependant deux autres témoignages significatifs. Le Bulletin de la PEN (loc.cit.) explique: "En effet, alors que les journaux étudiants anglais sont d'abord des journaux d'information dans lesquels abondent les nouvelles de tous genres les journaux étudiants francophones, pour leur part, préfèrent les reportages, les enquêtes et les campagnes d'idées". Par ailleurs, l'exécutif de l'AGEL, alors présidé par Claude Frénette, aujourd'hui au ministère des Forêts du Canada, ajoute: "La nature des journaux étudiants anglo-saxons ne correspond pas à nos besoins. Eux ont l'habitude de donner des informations à caractère

plutôt local qui ne sauraient intéresser nos étudiants ... Au lieu de parler de tel couronnement de reine ou de telle performance sportive, nous insistons beaucoup plus sur l'étude de tel ou tel problème qui intéresse tout étudiant sérieux."

D'ailleurs, cette conception du journalisme étudiant chez les francophones est en correspondance étroite avec leur conception de l'action étudiante dans la société. Alors qu'en 1962, on posait au Québec les premières bases structurelles du syndicalisme étudiant par la voie de l'AGEUM, au secteur universitaire, et de la PEN, aux secteurs pré-universitaires, il n'était au Canada anglais nullement question de cette conception de l'action étudiante.

3) La question de la divergence dans la conception du journalisme étudiant nous amène à poser la troisième raison invoquée par les démissionnaires, à savoir la quasi-inutilité du service de presse pour les journaux canadiens-français, jointe d'ailleurs à son coût relativement élevé.

Nous avons cité tantôt l'ex-président de la CUP, Roger McAfee, qui disait: "They do not use the service, and the service is such that they cannot use it". Si l'on met de côté le fait que les communiqués de presse hebdomadaires de la CUP étaient, et sont encore, exclusivement rédigés en langue anglaise, il reste encore que l'intérêt des nouvelles était très peu élevé pour les journaux francophones et leurs lecteurs (soit à cause de la distance trop grande du lieu de l'événement, soit à cause du fait que les étudiants du Québec concentrent de plus en plus leur attention exclusive sur les événements québecois et sont indifférents à ce qui se passe hors

et ce fait cette attitude
reçoit l'appui de la PEN

du Québec). Archambault, là-dessus, n'est pas équivoque: "Le service de presse nous parvenait régulièrement, mais il n'était d'aucune utilité pour nous. Rédigé exclusivement en anglais, il nous rapportait des nouvelles qui ne nous intéressaient pas, ou si peu ..." Et il ajoute: "D'ailleurs, plusieurs journaux anglais, non satisfaits eux aussi de ce service, ne se servent pas de ces communiqués." (Le Carabin, loc. cit.) Si la deuxième affirmation d'Archambault peut n'être plus valable à cause de l'amélioration constante du service de presse de la CUP depuis deux ans, sa première remarque reste vraie aujourd'hui, car il est encore exact que les communiqués de la CUP n'intéressent pas en général les journaux francophones et leurs lecteurs. (Signalons qu'une entente est récemment intervenue entre la PEN et la CUP, qui stipule que chaque service de presse tirera maintenant des communiqués de l'autre ceux qu'il croit susceptibles d'intéresser ses propres abonnés).

Conséquents avec eux-mêmes, les démissionnaires concluaient qu'ils ne pouvaient plus payer à la CUP une cotisation relativement astronomique de près de $300 ($255 pour Laval en 1961, sans compter les frais occasionnés par la participation au Congrès annuel de la CUP) pour un service à toute fin pratique inutilisable.

4) La dernière raison fondamentale qui a incité les journaux francophones de la CUP à s'en retirer, était leur volonté marquée d'adhérer le plus tôt possible à la PEN. Dans le texte de leur démission, Jean Gobeil et Claude Archambault présentèrent les trois "attendus" suivants: "Attendu que la PEN organisme de presse étudiante canadienne-française parallèle à la CUP est en voie de réformer ses cadres; attendu que nous croyons que cette

dite association servira plus adéquatement nos intérêts et nos besoins immédiats; attendu qu'un choix s'impose entre notre participation à la PEN et à la CUP et que nos affinités culturelles et sociales nous lient automatiquement à la PEN."

Pour bien comprendre la volonté des universitaires francophones d'entrer dans la PEN, il faut bien se resituer dans le contexte d'alors. Nous avons vu plus haut que la PEN avait adopté, en 1960, une orientation toute nouvelle qui en faisait désormais une centrale de recherche et de pensée sur les besoins réels de la classe étudiante et le point de départ de campagnes d'idées d'intérêts commun. Nous avons aussi mentionné plus loin que la PEN était, à cette date, la grande initiatrice du syndicalisme étudiant aux niveaux pré-universitaires.

Par ailleurs, la PEN concevait le journalisme étudiant comme un moyen d'action fondamental pour le progrès du milieu étudiant; elle faisait du journal un initiateur d'idées, un animateur syndical, et un critique permanent du milieu étudiant, par la voie de l'information, de l'explication de la nouvelle et de l'engagement sur les problèmes d'intérêt commun. Cette conception du journalisme étudiant et le fait que la PEN soit d'expression française, jointe à son dynamisme et à l'efficacité de son action sociale et nationale adaptée aux besoins du milieu étudiant et de la société québecoise, tout cela incitait les universitaires francophones à en devenir membres.

De son côté, la PEN, qui, rappelons-le encore, n'était formée jusqu'à cette date que de membres de niveaux pré-universitaires, songeait sérieusement, et avait entrepris avec les universitaires des pourparlers en ce sens, à

inviter ceux-ci à devenir membres. L'entrée des universitaires à la PEN n'était pas pour diminuer le prestige de l'organisme et il concourait à renforcer l'unité étudiante québecoise, en plus d'assurer des liens étroits jusqu'alors manquants entre le journalisme universitaire et pré-universitaire.

Les démissionnaires avaient donc tout intérêt à entrer dans la PEN et à se détacher de la CUP. De fait, c'est ce qu'ils accomplirent. Intégrés à la PEN comme membres spéciaux de la PEN après leur retrait de la CUP, les quatre journaux universitaires de langue française, auxquels vint s'ajouter le journal Liaisons des étudiants de l'université de Moncton, en devinrent membres réguliers en novembre 1963, lorsque la PEN eut modifié ses structures en conséquence. Depuis lors, même si elle est demeure en majorité formée de membres des niveaux pré-universitaires, la PEN et le journalisme étudiant ont amplement bénéficié de la présence des universitaires dans leurs cadres structurels.

Nous considérons donc que les quatre grandes raisons invoquées par les journaux universitaires francophones justifiaient amplement le geste décisif qu'ils ont posé avec calme et lucidité. Ce geste conserve encore à l'heure actuelle et plus que jamais sa signification et tous les arguments invoqués, leur poids. Réunies récemment lors d'une rencontre entre exécutifs, la PEN et la CUP ont entériné définitivement la situation d'un commun accord. C'est alors que paraît dépassé l'attitude de l'ex-président Ted Johnson de la CUP qui déclarait en octobre 1961, après le retrait du Quartier Latin et du Campus Estrien, que la scission s'était accomplie "dans un esprit séparatiste." (Le Quartier Latin, 11 janvier 1962, p. 1). Les exécutifs de la PEN et de la CUP sont aujourd'hui à même d'affirmer qu'il n'existe rien

d'un tel esprit. Au contraire, ayant posé de part et d'autre un geste de reconnaissance officielle mutuelle consacrant l'égalité des deux organismes sur un plan pan-canadien et international, la PEN et la CUP ont entrepris de nouer des relations constantes de collaboration positive. Après avoir ainsi exposé les arguments invoqués pour le retrait, en avoir montré la légitimité et avoir indiqué qu'ils tenaient encore aujourd'hui, de sorte que la situation actuelle n'est pas appelée à changer, nous décrirons le type de relation et de collaboration mutuelle qui a lieu depuis lors et nous démontrerons que la séparation des deux organismes et leur volonté de travailler sur un pied d'égalité, en respectant les aspirations et les intérêts de l'autre, sont effectivement les causes du succès de cette collaboration.

Les Relations PEN-CUP à L'Heure Actuelle

Qu'en est-il des relations entretenues par la PEN et par la CUP?

L'on peut dire sans exagérer que jamais dans l'histoire de l'action étudiante au Canada, un climat d'entente aussi favorable et une collaboration aussi positive et spontanée n'a été réalisés. Nous croyons que l'existence de deux associations nationales parallèles autonomes est la cause principale de cet état de choses. Nous allons exposer de façon plus détaillée la nature de cette collaboration et les réalisations concrètes qu'elle a accomplie ou est en voie d'accomplir.

Rappelons d'abord les accueils chaleureux faits par l'assemblée générale des membres de la PEN au président de la CUP, au Congrès de la PEN de novembre 1964, et par l'assemblée générale des membres de la CUP au

président de la PEN, au Congrès de la CUP de décembre 1964. En plus d'indiquer que les journalistes étudiants continuent d'être à l'avant-garde, i.e. à poser des gestes novateurs qui sont dignes d'être suivis par la suite, ces accueils manifestent sans équivoque que, de part et d'autre, non seulement les exécutifs des deux centrales, mais aussi leurs membres, ont compris que la seule relation qui peut exister entre la PEN et la CUP en est une qui sauvegarde et respecte l'indépendence de chacune et le bien-fondé des intérêts et des objectifs poursuivis par chacune.

Appuyons de nouveau sur les faits extrêmement significatifs suivants: le président de la CUP, John Macfarlane, dans son adresse au Congrès de la PEN, exprima son admiration devant la lucidité, le sérieux et l'absence totale de fanatisme malsain dont ont fait preuve les participants on se prononçant, après 12 heures de délibérations, en faveur de l'indépendance politique du Québec. Du coup, il était ramené à cent lieues des oui-dire et des déclarations imtempestives et amplifiées des extrémistes, et constatait qu'il existe bel et bien au Québec, et chez les étudiants en particulier, un "indépendantisme" qui ne désire se réclamer que de la détermination de provoquer le mieux-être constant,social, économique et politique des Québecois, et d'améliorer les relations Québec-Canada. C'est d'ailleurs la même idée que reprenait dans un éditorial suivant le congrès de PEN, le directeur du Varsity, Harvey Shepherd, lorsqu'il écrivait: "They (the students attending the annual convention of PEN) were anything to extremists ... What is even more important, their arguments were calm, and without bitterness... Last weekend's conventionn was enough to convice us that the independence of Québec is a reasonable and viable solution worked out by intellignet people of goodwill in answer to some real problems" (éditorial du Varsity, vol. 84, numéro 24, 18 novembre 1964).

L'événement est d'autant plus significatif que l'ovation dont Macfarlane a été l'objet par l'Assemblé Générale de la PEN a suivi immédiatement et sans transition la déclaration sur l'indépendance. De sorte que les participants ont eu pour première réaction logique à leur geste l'expression non équivoque de leur volonté d'amitié et de collaboration ("sur un pied d'égalité", disait le texte de l'allocution de Macfarlane) vis-à-vis de la CUP et des Canadiens anglais en général.

Nous pensons qu'il faudrait être aveugle pour minimiser l'importance et la portée de ces gestes pour l'avenir même des relations entre les deux nations qui forment le Canada. Comme nous en avons exprimé déjà la conviction, les étudiants portent dans leurs structures et leur action des germes novateurs dont l'aspect précurseur s'est souvent vérifié dans plusieurs pays autres que le Canada. La reconnaissance officielle mutuelle d'égalité PEN-CUP, la séparation de l'UGEQ et de l'UCE et les réactions identiques des journalistes étudiants francophones et anglophones devant la présence des présidents respectifs à leurs congrès, tous ces signes actuels des tendances de l'élément étudiant pourraient très bien être avant-coureurs des événements qui marqueront d'ici quelques années les implications pour les relations futures anglo-francophones.

Venons-en maintenant à la dernière étape: la revue des relations PEN-CUP et ses réalisations à venir.

Suivant une idée commune émise d'abord à la Session d'étude de la PEN en septembre 1964, Session à laquelle participait Macfarlane, et au dernier congrès de la PEN en novembre 1964, les deux exécutifs se sont réunis le 13 décembre 1964 afin d'élaborer des ententes et des projets communs.

Les exécutifs ont d'abord convenu de coordonner et d'intensifier les échanges de journaux entre les membres de la PEN et de la CUP. Ils ont décidé par ailleurs de poursuivre l'échange des communiqués de presse hebdomadaires, ainsi que d'entreprendre l'échange de documentation sur tous les problèmes pouvant intéresser la promotion des intérêts des deux organismes et de leurs membres. En particulier, dans l'année en cours, chacun mettra l'accent sur l'information concernant les problèmes de son groupe ethnique, afin de stimuler de part et d'autre la compréhension exacte et objective des véritables dimensions de l'épineux problème canadien.

Les exécutifs ont ensuite décidé d'institutionaliser leurs rencontres, au rythme de trois par année, (en plus évidemment de la représentation à leurs Congrès respectifs et sessions d'étude.)

D'autre part, la PEN et la CUP préparent conjointement une Conférence des journalistes étudiants canadiens, qui pourrait avoir lieu d'ici 1967.

Sur le plan international, la PEN et la CUP ont décidé de convoquer éventuellement une conférence nord-américaine de presse étudiante, incluant la USSPA des Etats-Unis et l'ANPE du Mexique, qui possèdent des associations de presse étudiante libres des organismes politiques étudiants, de la même façon que la PEN est distincte de l'UGEQ et la CUP distincte de l'UCE. Cette conférence nord-américaine (CNAPE) pourrait éventuellement se tenir à l'occasion de l'EXPO 67.

Enfin, les exécutifs de la PEN et la CUP ont décidé, lors de cette même rencontre, de rédiger pour votre présente Commission le mémoire qui vous est soumis aujourd'hui, afin de rendre publique l'expérience unique de collaboration étroite, dans l'égalité et la liberté complète de part et d'autre, qu'ils sont en train de réaliser à l'heure actuelle.

Conclusion

Au terme de ce bref mémoire, nous réitérons notre conviction que l'intensité et l'efficacité de la collaboration PEN-CUP se révèle comme le résultat direct de l'autonomie des deux organismes et du respect mutuel de leurs intérêts et de leurs objectifs propres, lesquels diffèrent sur beaucoup de points comme l'indique la première partie du mémoire. Il est facile de confirmer cette assertion par le fait que les années qui ont précédé le retrait des journaux étudiants francophones de la CUP n'ont en aucune façon connu une telle collaboration et une telle compréhension réciproque entre les étudiants d'expression française et ceux d'expression anglaise. Au contraire, ces années furent marquées par une indifférence mutuelle stagnante, sinon par des tensions et des animosités latentes malheureuses.

Nous réaffirmons de plus que la raison qui nous a poussés à exposer aux membres de la présente Commission l'expérience des relations PEN-CUP a été le sentiment que la signification de cette expérience pouvait avoir une répercussion extrêmement importante sur l'avenir des relations entre le Québec et le reste du Canada.

Soumis respectueusement,

LA PRESSE ETUDIANTE NATIONALE

Pierre Fortin

LA CANADIAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

James Laxer

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B R I E F

presented to the

ROYAL COMMISSION ON BILINGUALISM AND BICULTURALISM

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- September 1, 1965 -

The withdrawal of the French-Canadian university newspapers from CUP,
and
the results of this withdrawal for the relations between PEN and CUP

I. INTRODUCTION

II. THE FACTS

III. THE REASONS GIVEN

IV. THE RELATIONS BETWEEN PEN AND CUP AT THE PRESENT TIME

V. CONCLUSION

Introduction

Canada is presently experiencing a unity crisis whose outcome may not be known for several years to come. This crisis deals with a multiplicity of jurisdictional factors in fields of economics and politics; the entanglement of these two fields make the Canadian problem a complex one. Considering such factors as the division of Canada into two huge communities, the inevitable economic regionalism, or the stagnation of the old Canada wide parties, what can be definitely designated as being responsible for the Canadian crisis?

Canada's youth, both French and English are aware of this crisis. The students, in particular, have co-ordinated their efforts to give all necessary attention to this grave problem, as shown by their statements, their demands for social justice, the elaboration of their social and political thought during their conferences, seminars and study sessions. They have concentrated their efforts on research for realistic solutions to the problem of binationalism in Canada. In November 1963, students held the third Conference of Canadian Affairs at Laval University with the theme: "The New Quebecker". In November 1964, a conference at the University of Toronto was held to answer the question: "Has English Canada an Identity?".

Furthermore, faced with the Canadian problem which increases from day to day, student leaders in Quebec have wondered whether the problem of Canadian unity has been poorly defined from the outset and has actually

distorted the entire discussion of the question. They have wondered whether this has contributed to the increase of unfortunate animosity on both sides which is dangerous for the future of the two nations. And so they reached a point where it became necessary to preface any discussion with a statement of mutual respect for the rights and aspirations of each.

In their view unity could, under certain circumstances and in voluntary associations, be achieved more readily through organizational separation along national lines. In such areas it is often the only way in which full development of the individuals and organizations concerned may be achieved. People refuse, and are right to do so, a unity in which their interests and particular aspirations are constantly neglected and flouted. Yet they maintain that the road to unity will lead to equality, justice, liberty and respect for the individual identities of all.

This opinion held by the student leaders in Quebec is now commonplace in discussions among Quebec's student population. Indeed, it would be illogical for them to follow people who do not define what they mean by "unity", and to adhere to a "policy of good will and a pat on the shoulder", without seriously examining the real and complex social, economic and political problems which Quebec and all of Canada must face today.

Several English Canadian student leaders also share these ideas, particularly the officers of Canadian University Press, the co-authors, along with la Presse Etudiante Nationale, of this brief.

We believe that the time has come to make these ideas public. We will not be using concepts which would enable us to write a scientific discourse,

but those which will allow us convincingly to point out concrete solutions to the given problems. We make this presentation to outline, as faithfully as possible the nature and the results of a past event: that of the withdrawal of the French speaking university newspapers from CUP, and their entry into PEN.

This event may seem slight in itself, bearing little influence - on first glance. However, we believe it to be extremely important and significant, heavy with consequences for the future of Quebec and Canada perhaps, strange as that may seem. Let us explain what we mean.

Students usually play an extremely important role in the life of a country. This role is especially one of innovation, and as a result, frequently of precedent setting. Indeed, if one admits this, students' ideas contain subsequent implications for the future in the case we are dealing with. Thus one can very easily foresee that the meaningful acts that students are carrying out today in their organizations will be carried with them later, when they assume complete responsibility for various bodies in social, political and economic life. These same meaningful acts will be the legacy of those who will be playing a conclusive role in the shaping of the country. This consideration is of the utmost importance: it will silence all those who still have doubts about student action in their milieu and in their entire society; and who describe our positions and demands as "the idle talk of students" or "the frustration of the age of alienation".

To confirm the importance and the scope of the event cited above, let us only note that the leaders of student associations in Quebec have not been long in imitating the gestures of the student journalists

in their own area. At the last conference of the Canadian Union of Students in September 1964, the three French speaking Universities of Quebec (Laval, Sherbrooke, and Montreal) withdrew officially from this Canada wide Union. They decided, along with pre-university students, to concentrate their energies on the foundation of an association restricted to Quebec: l'Union Générale des Etudiants du Québec. The first meeting of this body took place in November 1964.

The Facts

October 1961. At the time of the CUP annual conference, Le Quartier Latin, newspaper of the students of the University of Montreal, and Le Campus Estrien of the University of Sherbrooke, withdrew from the organization then under the presidency of Ted Johnson.

December 1963. At the next annual conference of CUP, Le Carabin, newspaper of the students of Laval University, edited by Claude Archambault, and La Rotonde of the University of Ottawa, edited by Jean Gobeil, announced their official withdrawal from CUP, then under the presidency of Roger McAfee.

These four french-speaking university newspapers have since then been members of PEN. As well, the paper Liaisons from the new University of Moncton also became a member of PEN.

November 1964. John Macfarlane, president of CUP, spoke to the participants at the PEN congress following the adoption of a brief recommending Quebec independence, which had not yet been presented to the Quebec Parliamentary Committee on the Constitution or to your Commission. Contrary to what one might have expected, the speaker was given a longer ovation than anyone had ever received before a PEN congress. That showed, from our point of view the most evident manifestation of willingness for cooperation on the part of the Quebec students.

December 1964. Paul Bernard and Richard Bastien, respectively president and vice-president of PEN, spoke to CUP members at their conference. A similar ovation was given by the English-Canadian students at the end of their speeches.

What had happened between the withdrawals of 1961 and 1962 and the reciprocal ovations that the presidents of CUP and PEN had received? And what does the future hold for the relations between the two organizations? That is what we are going to point out now.

In 1961 - 62, most Canadian university newspapers were members of CUP. The organization's principal function was and still is such as is outlined in article 2 of its constitution: "to provide a national press service to Canadian university newspapers and to create an opportunity for student journalists to improve the standards of student journalism". As one can see, the main activity of CUP was and still is, the daily publication of a news bulletin for its members.

For its part PEN was having trouble reforming its statutes and reconsidering its role in the student milieu. Founded in 1943 by Gérard Pelletier, a past editor of the Montreal daily La Presse, PEN, under the name of Les Escholiers Griffonneurs, was limited to a role of technical services for student journalism. The main activity was a summer study session which was also used for the development of the technical skills of student journalists. However, at the 1960 Congress, these statutes were radically modified, to go beyond the purely technical role and so to become a center of research and thought for the real needs of the student population, and to become the point of departure for a host of ideas and common interests. In 1961, however, PEN contained only newspapers from the pre-university level. At that time the PEN president was Robert Gratton.

The Reasons Given

The withdrawal of the four French-speaking university newspapers from CUP, two by two, at an interval of a year, was not based upon an infantile feeling of "séparation-à-tout-prix". On the contrary. We are going to reveal the reasons set forth by the resigning groups and we are going to show that these reasons are justifiable and legitimate when viewed in the light of certain facts. We make reference especially to Vol. 22, no. 16 of Le Carabin in which Claude Archambault clearly explains the reasons behind this act on the part of the French-speaking universities.

In toto, the reasons set forth by the newspapers in question (once again: Le Quartier Latin, Le Carabin, Le Campus Estrien, La Rotonde) can be classed under four main headings.

1) The first important reason given by the resigning newspapers for their action may be summarized thus. Contrary to article 3 of the Constitution of CUP, which proclaims the French and English languages as the two official ones, CUP's work was unilingual, in practice, that is to say, in English. All official documents of CUP, all the conferences and all communications in the daily service (which is the main service of CUP) used only English.

It was normal then that French-Canadian student journalists should feel quite estranged in the midst of CUP, and this single reason would have been sufficient to justify their withdrawal from CUP. The distance symbolizing their cultures and mentalities, produced an obvious malaise in the discussions between the English Canadians and French Canadians.

CUP president Ted Johnson (1961) raised an objection concerning the withdrawal, accusing the French-speaking newspapers of refusing to search for a constructive solution to the problem. Indeed, if, as Claude Archambault has said in the PEN Bulletin, Vol. 1 , no. 1, p. 8, February 1963: "Rien n'indique dans la Constitution comment ce bilinguisme se concrétisera et s'extériorisera", one might perhaps reproach the resigning newspapers for having proposed nothing "d'effectivement concret". However, a serious analysis of such a criticism (made by Ted Johnson) demonstrates the inadequacy of such a viewpoint.

In crying "nous, du Canada français, nous en avons soupé du bilinguisme théorique", the resigning newspapers immediately showed that they believed it was impossible to achieve bilingualism in practice, and showed that the only possible outcome was the co-existence of two unilingualisms. Archambault stated with accuracy: "D'ailleurs nous comprenons parfaitement qu'il en soit ainsi: inutile d'exiger d'un gars de la Colombie britannique ou de Terre-Neuve qu'il soit bilingue. Le faire revient à de l'impérialisme pur et simple". (Le Carabin, loc. cit.) The resigning newspapers officially recorded what the facts have always revealed: the essential precariousness of bilingual institutions, especially in a framework where there exists a majority-minority relationship, because they risk becoming theoretical and therefore nothing but a farce. What counted for them, and what still counts for us, are the concrete results of experiments in bilingualism, and not the sentimental appeals to an institutional and theoretical bilingualism. Now, in our case, the experiment was a failure. The French-speaking university newspapers were then justified to withdraw from CUP. What is more, there can be no question that they will be reintegrated, because the situation on the linguistic and cultural level is still the same today and has no need to change, quite the contrary.

Moreover, the linguistic and cultural difference was added to divergent social and national interests, and the entrance of the French-speaking university newspapers into PEN established still more clearly this divergence, as we shall see. But, here, we must examine a second grievance as important as the first.

2) This grievance which deals specifically with the conception of the work of a student journalist was brought up by those who resigned. Archambault summarized it in these terms: "Those who have already read the English university newspapers have realized the almost impossible reconciliation between our conception of student journalism and that of the English Canadians." (Le Carabin, loc. cit.). This testimony is not unique: it is confirmed by the president of CUP (1962), Roger McAfee: "I think it's about time that we recognized that we cannot adequately service the French papers in our membership. As it has been pointed out at several past conferences, translation is not the main problem. It is content. We have been told in the past by delegates from the French language papers that they produce a different type of paper, and from what I have seen of them, I agree . . . they <u>do not</u> use the service, and the servie is such that they <u>cannot</u> use it."

McAfee was obviously referring to the use of the daily press releases of CUP, the main service of the organization. In the conception of journalism in the French-Canadian newspapers, the news service of CUP, and consequently CUP itself, with its own conception of journalism, "ne pouvaient pas correspondre aux besoins véritables des journaux étudiants français". (Bulletin de la PEN, loc. cit.).

What was this different conception? Did it justify the withdrawal of the French Canadians from CUP?

Although one cannot effect a fine distinction by placing the English and French student newspapers in their two radically different conceptions of journalism, we are nevertheless going to draw upon two other significant opinions. Le Bulletin de la PEN (loc. cit.) explains: "En effet, alors que les journaux étudiants anglais sont d'abord des journaux d'information dans lesquels abondent les nouvelles de tous genres, les journaux étudiants francophones, pour leur part, préfèrent les reportages, les enquêtes et les campagnes d'idées". In addition, the executive of AGEL, chaired at that time by Claude Frénette now in the Canadian ministery of Forests, adds in a press communication released in January 1963: "La nature des journaux étudiants anglo-saxons ne correspond pas à nos besoins. Eux ont l'habitude de donner des informations à caractère plutôt local qui ne sauraient intéresser nos étudiants . . . Au lieu de parler de tel couronnement de reine ou de telle performance sportive, nous insistons beaucoup plus sur l'étude de tel ou tel problème qui intéresse tout étudiant sérieux."

Moreover, this conception of student journalism held by the French corresponds directly with their conception of student action in society. When in 1962, the first structural bases of student syndicalism were introduced into Quebec (to the university population through the voice of l'AGEUM, and to the pre-university populations through PEN), English Canada was not at all concerned with this conception of student syndicalism.

3) The question of divergent conceptions of student journalism leads us into the third reason outlined by the resigning newspapers; it inquires into the semi-uselessness of the press service for the French-Canadian newspapers. Also at issue here is the relatively high cost of this service.

We previously quoted the ex-president of CUP, Roger McAfee, who said: "They do not use the service, and the service is such that they cannot use it". If one puts aside for now the fact that the daily press releases of CUP were, and still are, exclusively drawn up in English, there still remains the question of the different interests of the readers (whether due to too great a distance to the place of the event, or because Quebec students are concentrating their attention more and more exclusively on Quebec events and are indifferent to what happens outside of Quebec). On this point, Archambault, is unequivocal: "Le service de presse nous parvenait régulièrement, mais il n'était d'aucune utilité pour nous. Rédigé exclusivement en anglais, il nous rapportait des nouvelles qui ne nous intéressaient pas, ou si peu . . . " And he adds: "D'ailleurs, plusieurs journaux anglais, non satisfaits eux aussi de ce service, ne se servent pas de ces communiqués." (Le Carabin, loc. cit.) If Archambault's second point is no longer relevent because of the continuing improvement of CUP's press service during the past two years, his first remains true because CUP's releases still do not widely interest the French-speaking newspapers and their readers. (Note that an agreement has recently been reached between PEN and CUP, which stipulates that each press service will use releases of the other which may interest its own readers).

Being consistent with themselves, the resigning newspapers decided they could no longer pay CUP a relatively high fee of almost $300 ($255 for Laval in 1961, not counting the cost of participation in CUP's annual Conference) for a service that, for all practical purposes, is useless to them.

4) The last basic reason which led the French-speaking journalists to withdraw from CUP was their marked desire to become part of PEN as soon as possible. In their resignation, Jean Gobeil and Claude Archambault presented the following three clauses: "Attendu que la PEN organisme de presse étudiante canadienne-française parallèle à la CUP est en voie de réformer ses cadres; attendu que nous croyons que cette dite association servira plus adéquatement nos intérêts et nos besoins immédiats; attendu qu'un choix s'impose entre notre participation à la PEN et à la CUP et que nos affinités culturelles et sociales nous lient automatiquement à la PEN."

To understand fully the wish of the French-speaking universities to enter PEN, it is necessary to take account of the context of the time. We have previously noted that in 1960 PEN had adopted an entirely new orientation involving the establishment of a research centre about the basic needs of the student population, whose starting point would be their common concerns. We have also mentioned that PEN was, until then, the initiator of student syndicalism at the pre-university levels.

Also, PEN conceived student journalism as a means of fundamental action for the progress of the student condition; PEN made the paper an initiator of ideas, a syndicalist activator and a continuing critique of the student condition through information about and involvement in problems of common interest. This conception of student journalism and PEN's use of the French language, combined with the activity and effectiveness of PEN's social and national action, adapted to student needs and the Quebec context impelled the French-speaking universities to join the organization.

For its part, PEN, which, consisted only of pre-university students at this time, was considering inviting the university students to become members; PEN had already entered into negotiations with the universities to discuss this. The entry of the universities into PEN did not diminish the prestige of the organization, rather it tended to reinforce student unity in Quebec, and also to create bonds between university journalism, and pre-university journalism - bonds which had previously been non-existent.

It was therefore in the best interests of the resigning newspapers to join PEN and to leave CUP. This is precisely what has happened. Integrated into PEN as special members, the four French-speaking university newspapers, to which was added Liaisons from the University of Moncton, became regular members in November 1963, after PEN had modified its structures accordingly. Since then, even though the majority of the members are from the pre-university level, PEN and student journalism have amply benefited from the presence of the universities in their midst.

We therefore consider that the four main reasons set forth by the French-speaking university newspapers adequately justify the action they took after due consideration. This action retains its significance and all the arguments set forth are still valid. Reunited recently for an executive meeting, PEN and CUP definitely confirmed this situation by common argument. From that point the attitude of the ex-president of CUP, Ted Johnson, appeared outmoded; he had declared in October 1961, after the withdrawal of Le Quartier Latin and Le Campus Estrien, that the break had taken place "dans un esprit séparatiste" (Le Quartier Latin, 11 janvier, 1962, p.1). The executives of PEN and CUP agree today that no such mood existed. On the

contrary, having made official gestures of mutual recognition, establishing the equality of the two organizations on an international and Canada wide level, PEN and CUP are building a permanent relationship of positive cooperation. We have presented the arguments for the withdrawal, and have shown their legitimacy and validity today, demonstrating that the current situation has no need to change. We will now describe the relations and mutual cooperation which have grown up since then. We will show that the separation of the two organizations and their willingness to work on an equal basis respecting the other's aspirations and interests has been the cause of successful collaboration.

The Relations Between PEN and CUP at the Present Time

How are current relations between PEN and CUP?

It can be said without exaggeration that never in the history of student action in Canada has such a favorable climate of understanding and positive cooperation existed. We believe that the existence of two parallel national associations which are autonomous is the main cause of this state of affairs. We will outline in more detail the nature of this collaboration and the concrete accomplishments that have been and are being realized.

First of all, let us recall the warm greeting extended by the general assembly of PEN members to the president of CUP during the PEN Congress of November 1964, and by the general assembly of CUP to the president of PEN during the CUP Conference of December 1964. In addition to showing that student journalists continue to be avant-garde, i.e. to undertake new actions worthy of being followed, these greetings show clearly that not only the executives but also the members, on both sides, have understood that the only

relationship that can exist between PEN and CUP is one which safeguards and respects the independence of each party and the importance of the objectives aimed at by each.

Let us again make use of the following facts: the president of CUP, John Macfarlane, in his address to the PEN Congress, expressed his admiration for the clarity, the seriousness and total absence of unhealthy fanaticism that the participants had shown when they announced, after twelve hours of deliberation, that they favoured the political independence of Quebec. Here he was far from the hearsay and exaggerated declarations of the extremists and he stated that there existed in Quebec, and particularly among the students, a healthy "indépendantisme" whose only hope was to promote the well being of Quebeckers on the social, economic and political levels and also to improve relations between Quebec and the rest of Canada. This idea came up again in an editorial by Varsity editor, Harvey Shepherd, soon after the PEN Congress: "They (the students attending the annual convention of PEN) were anything but extremists ... What is even more important, their arguments were calm, and without bitterness .... Last weekend's convention was enough to convince us that the independence of Québec is a reasonable and viable solution worked out by intelligent people of goodwill in answer to some real problems". (Varsity editorial, Vol. 84, no. 24, Nov. 18, 1964).

An even more significant event occured when the ovation, for John Macfarlane at the PEN General Assembly, directly followed the declaration of independence. The participants reacted logically to their action in clearly expressing their willingness for friendship and collaboration ("sur un pied d'égalité", said the text of John Macfarlane's speech) with CUP and English Canadians in general.

We believe that one would be blind to minimize the importance of these proceedings for the future relations between the two nations of which Canada is composed. As we have said students have in their structures and in their actions the seeds of innovation, as can be seen in several countries besides Canada. The official mutual recognition of equality between PEN and CUP; the separation of UGEQ and CUS; the identical reaction of French and English student journalists before the respective presidents at their conventions - - these signs of tendencies in the student population could be forerunners of events which some day will have implications for future English-French relations.

Let us proceed to a summary of PEN-CUP relations, and their implications.

Following a plan first elaborated during the PEN study session in September 1964 which Macfarlane attended, and further discussed at PEN's last convention in November 1964, the two executives met again on 13 December 1964 to enlarge on agreements and common projects.

The executives met first to coordinate and to intensify the newspaper exchanges between PEN and CUP members. They decided to continue the exchange of daily press releases, and to undertake, as well, the exchange of documentation on all problems which might interest the two organizations and their members. Specifically, in the current year, each would put emphasis on information concerning the problems of their particular ethnic group to stimulate a clear and objective understanding of the real issues of the Canadian problem on both sides.

The executives then decided to institutionalize three meetings a year.

As well, PEN and CUP are jointly preparing a conference of Canadian student journalists which could take place in 1967.

On the international level, PEN and CUP have decided eventually to call a North-American student press conference including the United States Student Press Association and ANPE, Mexico. These latter student press associations are free from student political organizations, in the same way that PEN is distinct from UGEQ, and that CUP is distinct from CUS. This North-American convention could be held during EXPO 67.

Finally, the executives of PEN and CUP decided at this meeting to write the brief which is being submitted to you today, to make public the unique experience of close collaboration, of complete liberty and equality on both sides, that is being experienced at the present time.

Conclusion

In concluding this brief we repeat our conviction that close and effective PEN-CUP collaboration is the direct result of the autonomy of the two organizations, and of mutual respect for their objectives which differ on a good many points, as the first part of this brief indicates. This assertion is easily confirmed by the fact that the years preceding the withdrawal of the French-speaking university newspapers from CUP never experienced such a collaboration or such a mutual understanding between their French and English students. Quite the contrary these years were marked by a mutual stagnation and indifference, if not by unfortunate tensions and latent animosities.

We reaffirm that we have outlined the experience of PEN-CUP relations to the members of your Commission because we felt that the significance of this experience could be important for future relations between Quebec and the rest of Canada.

Respectfully submitted,

LA PRESSE ETUDIANTE NATIONALE

Pierre Fortin

CANADIAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

James Laxer

740 334

Mémoire soumis

à la

COMMISSION ROYALE D'ENQUÊTE

sur

le bilinguisme et le biculturalisme

par la

SOCIÉTÉ CANADIENNE DES MICROBIOLOGISTES

SOMMAIRE ET RECOMMANDATION

SOMMAIRE

La Société canadienne des microbiologistes groupe 626 membres de langue anglaise et de langue française (104 des membres sont de langue française, soit 20% des membres canadiens) qui ont en commun leur intérêt pour la Microbiologie et leur compétence en ce domaine. C'est une Société nationale dont les membres sont répartis dans les dix provinces du Canada, auxquels sont venus se joindre des microbiologistes résidant aux Etats-Unis et dans 13 pays étrangers.

Le Canadian Journal of Microbiology est l'organe de la Société canadienne des microbiologistes. Cette revue bimensuelle accueille les articles de microbiologie aussi bien en anglais qu'en français. Le journal est publié par le Conseil national des recherches du Canada. Les membres de la Société peuvent se le procurer à prix réduit.

La Société canadienne des microbiologistes se réunit chaque année dans l'une des villes universitaires du Canada.

Le nom de la Société, les documents qu'elle envoie à ses membres sont bilingues. Les communications scientifiques peuvent être annoncées, résumées dans les programmes scientifiques, présentées dans les congrès en français ou en anglais.

En pratique, dans les diverses réunions les membres de langue française utilisent le plus souvent la langue anglaise pour des

raisons de commodité.

Les diverses réunions et l'activité même de la Société ont eu les plus heureux effets quant à l'établissement de relations amicales et scientifiques entre les microbiologistes appartenant aux deux groupes ethniques. Une microbiologie canadienne existe, en dépit de quelques difficultés de communication.

RECOMMANDATIONS

La Société canadienne des microbiologistes recommande que le Gouvernement du Canada mette à la disposition des sociétés scientifiques et culturelles les moyens nécessaires pour qu'elles puissent utiliser un système de traduction et d'interprétation lors de leurs réunions.

750-470
Addenda

LA PRESSE CANADIENNE

1. Considérations générales

2. Questions re mémoire de la P. C.

3. Annexe 1 - Rapport du Comité d'étude du Service français de la P. C.

4. Annexe 2 - Interview préliminaire avec M. Michel Roy ancien employé de la P. C. et chef de l'information au Devoir.

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6. Annexe 4 - CBC News and The Canadian Press Interview avec M. Wm. Hogg.

LA PRESSE CANADIENNE

Considérations générales

L'étude sur la Presse canadienne n'est pas terminée mais le sera vers la fin novembre et le rapport sera publié vers la fin décembre.

Jusqu'ici quelques idées se dégagent des données recueillies.

1 - Le budget actuel de la Presse canadienne ne permet pas à ses directeurs d'offrir un service adéquat aux journaux. Ces derniers en sont les premiers responsables car ils contrôlent le budget au niveau des cotisations.

2 - Etant donné les restrictions budgétaires, le salaire payé aux employés ne permet pas d'attirer et de retenir les meilleurs candidats.

3 - La P. C. ne peut retenir les services de spécialistes de marque et doit s'en remettre aux services d'autres agences lorsque les journaux demandent des informations sur un sujet qu'elle ne peut traiter e.g. arrière plan historique de la révolution dominicaine.

4 - La P. C. dépend également considérablement des agences internationales pour suivre ce qui se passe à travers le monde.

5 - La qualité de l'information que transmet la P. C. sur les diverses parties du pays dépend beaucoup des journaux-membres. Or ceux-ci ne collaborent pas toujours comme il le faudrait selon la P. C. Cette dernière a créé un mécanisme susceptible de stimuler cette collaboration mais qui me parait inadéquat ou du moins scolaire.

Les journaux de langue françaises se sont signalés par leur résistance à collaborer.

Les raisons de ceci seront étudiées mais ne l'ont pas encore été.

6 - Nous avons des faits qui démontrent que la situation du service français s'est améliorée depuis quelques années grâce à un éveil chez les journaux de langue française et à la sympathie de M. Gillis Purcell.

7 - L'un des grands problèmes à la P. C. serait l'existence d'un système de paternalisme dans les rapports entre patrons et employés, système qui semble également exister dans les rapports entre M. Purcell et le Service français.

cm

LA PRESSE CANADIENNE

Questions concernant le mémoire de la Presse Canadienne à la Commission.

P. 1 "Reports on current news and background stories are part of the daily fare of Canadian Press."

Avez-vous le personnel qu'il faut pour couvrir des sujets spécialisés? Quelle est la politique de la Presse Canadienne à ce sujet? Quelles difficultés rencontre la Presse Canadienne à maintenir des spécialistes sur les sujet politiques, scientifiques questions internationales, etc? Comment la coopérative qu'est la Presse Canadienne entend-elle résoudre le problème de la formation d'une équipe de spécialistes susceptibles d'interpréter le monde et le Canada aux Canadiens?

P. 2 ..."each member...large or small, French or English... has had one vote in the affairs of the association..."

Croyez-vous que ce principe puisse parfois être désavantageux aux journaux de langue française?

P. 2 ...three the number of French-language directors on the 19 member board."

Quelle serait selon vous la représentation idéale pour tenir compte des intérêts des deux groupes?

P. 4 Personnel.

La Presse Canadienne a-t-elle des difficultés à recruter son personnel de rédaction de langue française et anglaise? Les salaires sont-ils équivalents à ceux des journaux? Les conditions de travail et les bénéfices marginaux sont-ils délimités à l'avance ou sont-ils laissés à la discrétion des superviseurs?

P. 5 "Volume of news delivered in French...

La Presse Canadienne a-t-elle une politique précise sur la quantité et le genre de nouvelles qu'elle doit expédier vers chacune des provinces canadiennes? A-t-elle des correspondants pour couvrir les sessions provinciales dans chaque province?

P. 5 "Despite difficulties of understanding that still exist Canadian Press must feel that its news service has been a medium of exchange of ideas...

Pourrait-on avoir des précisions sur les difficultés dont il est question?

P. 6 Correspondants à l'étranger

Quelle est la politique de la Presse Canadienne en ce qui concerne l'envoi de correspondants dans des pays étrangers?

P. 7 "Since 1959, a French-language correspondent, writing in French, has been stationed at Canadian Press' Ottawa Bureau. Important..."

Quel serait le nombre idéal de correspondants de langue française? Prévoit-on y arriver? Quelles difficultés rencontre-on à atteindre ce nombre? Est-il possible de couvrir les diverses activités du Gouvernement de façon sérieuse avec 2 ou 3 correspondants?

P. 7 "Now the news wire of Agence France-Presse, the French News Agency, is available to Canadian Press for its French-language members and possibly later to all members."

Où en est la situation à ce point de vue? Combien de journaux ont maintenant les services de l'AFP? Quelle utilisation en font-ils?

Montreal, Que.
Le 9 novembre 1965.
S.D. Gagné/cm

750-470
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cm

CONFIDENTIEL

Annexe 1

Le 7 avril, 1965

Rapport du comité d'étude du Service français de la PC

Depuis septembre dernier, le comité composé de chefs d'information et de sociétaires de langue française a procédé à une étude détaillée des ressources financières du Service français de la PC, de ses perspectives d'expansion et de l'opportunité de réformer ses structures. Le comité se composait comme suit:

Lorenzo Paré, l'Action, Québec;
Jean-Charles de LaDurantaye, Le Soleil, Québec;
J.-René Ferron, Le Nouvelliste, Trois-Rivières;
Michel Roy, Le Devoir, Montréal;
Wilfrid Stébenne, La Presse, Montréal;
Aurèle Gratton, Le Droit, Ottawa;
Bertrand Thibault, chef du Service français, secrétaire.

Le comité s'est réuni cinq fois à Montréal: les 28 ~~octobre et 24~~ novembre 1964, les 20 janvier, 26 février et 7 avril 1965, sous la présidence de M. de LaDurantaye. William Stewart, chef du bureau de Montréal, a assisté aux cinq réunions. Gillis Purcell, gérant général a également assisté à toutes les réunions, sauf celle du 28 octobre.

Le comité décida qu'il avait pour but d'étudier l'état actuel du Service français afin qu'il ne donne pas prise aux critiques que l'on entend à son endroit et de voir si la formule actuelle pourrait être améliorée afin de réaliser, dans le cadre de la PC, ce qu'on demande pour une agence autonome.

Des détails complets et élaborés sur les cotisations et les redevances que versent respectivement à la PC les sociétaires de langue française et les clients de Broadcast News ont été fournis au comité, de même que des bilans détaillés sur ce qu'il en coûte à la PC et à BN pour assurer les services en langue française.

Le comité a aussi étudié la possibilité que de jeunes journalistes, employés des sociétaires, fassent un stage de familiarisation à la PC, leurs salaires et les frais n'étant pas à la charge de la PC. La PC a convenu qu'une période de familiarisation de quatre mois serait convenable sous réserve d'entente particulière et que le Service français pourrait accueillir deux journalistes à la fois. Pour qu'il soit idéal, un tel programme devrait être tracé à l'avance sur une base annuelle.

Le comité s'est aussi penché sur la question du reportage en langue française, au bureau d'Ottawa, afin de déterminer s'il devrait y avoir deux ou trois reporters de langue française à Ottawa--plutôt qu'un seul, comme actuellement--et ce que coûterait un tel accroissement de personnel.

Il ressort de cette étude que probablement un personnel de deux reporters de langue française, mais certainement un maximum de trois, serait en mesure de rédiger toute la copie que les journaux de langue française peuvent actuellement absorber. Si l'on décidait d'accroître le personnel de langue française à Ottawa, il serait sage à titre d'expérience, de n'en ajouter qu'un au début. Cela permettrait de constater s'il est réellement nécessaire d'en adjoindre un troisième.

Il en coûterait environ $9,000 par année pour chaque reporter additionnel y compris le salaire et les frais d'expédition de copie entre Ottawa et Montréal. Si deux autres reporters sont envoyés à Ottawa, une épargne d'environ $7,500 peut être réalisée au bureau de Montréal.

Le comité a exprimé l'espoir que le coût d'une telle amélioration relève du service général de la PC plutôt que du seul Service français.

Le comité croit que si la PC a de la difficulté à recruter des journalistes compétents, les sociétaires y gagneraient s'ils dirigeaient vers la PC des candidatures intéressantes portées à leur attention.

Le comité convient que les journaux de langue française qui envoient de leurs journalistes en reportage spécial, en dehors de la province ou du pays, devraient étudier la possibilité de fournir, au Service français, la copie écrite par ces reporters.

A la demande du comité, M. Purcell a présenté un mémoire sur le coût prévu de deux genres de services français, soit un service partiellement intégré à la PC et un service entièrement autonome. Le comité en a examiné tout les aspects.

Ce mémoire de M. Purcell contient de nombreux détails qui peuvent se résumer en une simple comparaison entre ce qu'il en coûte actuellement chaque année aux sociétaires et radiodiffuseurs de langue française et ce que coûterait un service fonctionnant selon l'un des deux genres ci-haut mentionnés:

Coût actuel de PC-BN $527,086

Coût d'un service français:		Hausse
Partiellement intégré	626,088	$ 98,922
Entièrement autonome	721,994	194,908

Pour le comité, ces prévisions constituent le premier calcul réaliste du coût d'un service indépendant et il exprime l'opinion qu'elles sont trop conservatrices. Au cours de l'étude détaillée des chiffres, le comité convint que la hausse prévue de $194,908 sur le coût actuel de $527,086 pour PC-BN, tel que soumis par M. Purcell, pourrait raisonnablement être accru de $71,000, pour un total de $792,994, soit une hausse de 50 pour cent des coûts actuels. De plus, devrait s'ajouter une somme de $75,000 pour investissements, réserve bancaire, mobilier, etc.

Le comité croit que:

L'établissement d'un service français entièrement autonome est financièrement impossible dans les conditions actuelles et qu'en fait, un tel service, ne pourrait être meilleur que celui actuellement obtenu de la PC.

De plus, il ne serait pas convenable d'avoir recours à un subside gouvernemental, parce qu'il serait incompatible avec l'indépendance que requiert une agence de presse.

Le Service français s'est grandement amélioré depuis qu'il bénéficie des services de l'Agence France-Presse et il exprime son appréciation envers l'administration de la PC pour les lui avoir procurés.

Le meilleur moyen d'apporter d'autres améliorations au Service français c'est de développer les divers secteurs du service existant.

Le comité recommande plutôt les moyens suivants pour améliorer le service actuel:

(1) Les dépêches en provenance de Québec devraient être rédigées en français puisque la majorité des événements se déroulent en langue française.

(2) Les dépêches de Montréal devraient être rédigées en anglais ou en français selon leur origine mais aucune dépêche portant sur un événement français ne devrait être rédigée en anglais puis traduite.

(3) Au moins deux reporters de langue française, sinon trois, devraient être en poste à Ottawa. Toutes les dépêches se rapportant à des événements qui se déroulent en français (ainsi que les discours, les communiqués de presse, les documents, etc.) devraient être rédigées en français.

(4) Actuellement point n'est besoin d'un reporter de langue française en permanence ailleurs au Canada, mais on devrait maintenir la pratique actuelle d'assigner un journaliste de langue française au reportage des principales activités canadiennes-françaises là où elles se produisent.

(5) La PC devrait éviter la double traduction--du français à l'anglais puis au français, ou vice-versa--de toutes déclarations importantes ce qui, en plus de nécessiter un double travail, risque d'entraîner des inexactitudes.

(6) Les journaux de langue française, petits ou grands, doivent reconnaître leur obligation, conformément aux règlements de la PC, de fournir rapidement les nouvelles de leurs régions et devraient, par des mesures énergiques, s'unir afin d'améliorer le service des nouvelles régionales du Québec. Les sociétaires doivent couvrir tous les événements importants qui se produisent dans leurs régions et fournir immédiatement leurs dépêches à la PC afin qu'elles y jouissent d'une priorité de transmission.

(7) Les chefs d'information, à leur réunion annuelle, devraient étudier l'opportunité de créer un groupe d'étude afin d'assurer un examen continuel du contenu du Service français.

(NB: À la demande du soussigné, ce document--simple hypothèse de travail--est destiné aux cadres supérieurs des journaux afin qu'ils l'étudient et ne doit, en aucun cas, être utilisé à d'autres fins)

Projet de recommandation:

1- Le Comité considère que la création d'une agence de presse canadienne-française entièrement autonome, à la lumière des données et des chiffres qu'il a pu étudier, serait financièrement impossible dans les conditions actuelles. Mais, de toutes les demandes, de toutes les requêtes, de tous les voeux exprimés en faveur d'une agence "québécoise", il retient que beaucoup de Canadiens français paraissent insatisfaits du régime actuel. Certes, plusieurs personnes sont souvent mal informées; d'autres songent surtout au caractère politique de leur réclamation; mais il n'en demeure pas moins vrai qu'une insatisfaction réelle se manifeste à l'égard du Service français de la Presse Canadienne, que cette insatisfaction est partagée par les journalistes de langue française. On ne saurait donc l'écarter simplement en alléguant qu'il s'agit seulement d'un des effets de la vague d'indépendantisme.

2- Le Comité considère, quant à lui, qu'il est possible et souhaitable d'offrir aux journaux sociétaires de langue française et à leurs lecteurs un service français qui, dans le cadre de la Presse Canadienne, réponde davantage aux besoins nouveaux et aux exigences légitimes de la population francophone.

3- Le Comité estime qu'une agence de presse vraiment canadienne ne peut plus être, en 1965, une coopérative anglophone dotée d'un service français aussi complètement assujetti à une direction dont les méthodes, l'esprit, la langue, les préoccupations--pour être sympathiques au Québec--restent étrangères au Canada français.

4- Le Comité croit qu'une agence de presse, pour répondre aux besoins et aux problèmes d'aujourd'hui, ne peut plus être une simple agence bilingue, qu'elle doit tendre à devenir une agence biculturelle, structurée de telle sorte que les deux communautés y soient également intégrées.

5- Le Comité considère que la Presse Canadienne doit désormais tendre à offrir, en français comme en anglais, un service d'égale qualité, aussi complet en français qu'en anglais, aussi rapide, aussi exact dans l'une et l'autre langue. Elle doit s'efforcer de servir les deux communautés ethniques du Canada suivant des critères qui tiennent compte, non plus de la majorité numérique, du nombre de journaux anglophones au regard du nombre de journaux francophones, mais du droit de chacun des deux groupes à une information aussi complète, aussi variée, aussi rapide, aussi bien présentée dans sa langue que dans la langue de l'autre groupe, sans égard à la nature, au lieu et à la langue dans lesquels l'événement survient Ainsi, le citoyen de l'une ou l'autre culture pourra s'en remettre avec une égale confiance au service anglais ou au service français de la coopérative.

6- Le Comité reconnaît que cet objectif n'est pas facilement réalisable; mais il forme le voeu que la Presse Canadienne tende à réduire progressivement, et rapidement, l'écart qui existe présentement entre les deux services, de telle manière que, dans cinq ou 10 ans, les deux services soient sur un pied d'égalité.

7- Le Comité a pu constater au cours de ses réunions l'esprit d'équité et de collaboration qui anime les dirigeants de la coopérative; il s'en félicite et reste convaincu qu'un tel esprit peut s'étendre à tous ceux--propriétaires, éditeurs, journalistes, agenciers--dont la coopération est indispensable à la réalisation de l'objectif visé.

8- Pour l'instant, le Comité se permet de formuler quelques recommandations qui s'inscrivent dans la perspective générale qu'il vient d'exposer:

A- Coiffer le Service français de la PC d'un véritable "conseil de rédaction" de trois membres dont ferait partie le chef de bureau régional de l'agence. Ce Conseil, présidé par le directeur du service, se verrait confier l'organisation et la gestion du service, le choix et la formation du personnel, etc. Il disposerait progressivement d'une plus grande autonomie à tel point qu'après quelques étapes transitoires il relèverait directement du directeur général et, au besoin, répondrait de ses actes au Conseil d'administration directement.

B- Tendre à l'amélioration de la qualité des textes (reportages, traductions, synthèses, récits) en instituant un régime de travail plus rigoureux, les chefs de service devant se montrer plus sévères envers les rédacteurs; un service de révision étant créé, etc.

C- Se montrer plus exigent dans le recrutement et suivre de plus près le travail de chacun. Au besoin, retenir les services temporaires de journalistes chevronnés venant de Reuter français et de l'AFP. Instituer l'examen d'entrée et, graduellement, établir des spécialités. Solliciter le concours des journaux afin d'emprunter les services de quelques journalistes jugés aptes à renforcer l'équipe. Au besoin, accepter que le secrétariat d'Etat de la province octroie des "bourses" à tout journaliste compétent qui consentirait à faire un stage d'au moins un an au Service français, cette "bourse" s'ajoutant au salaire prévu.

9- Le Comité reconnaît qu'il n'a pas qualité pour examiner les modalités d'application des suggestions qu'il soumet; il reconnaît en outre que ces propositions ont des incidences économiques, institutionnelles et sociales qu'il ne lui appartient pas d'apprécier. Aussi, le Comité croit-il nécessaire de recommander que l'ensemble de ces problèmes soit étudié à l'échelon supérieur et qu'à cette fin un comité spécial des sociétaires soit créé, réunissant des sociétaires de langue anglaise et de langue française.

Michel Roy,
Le Devoir

Le 2 avril, 1965.

annexe 2

Interview préliminaire

Rencontre avec M. Michel Roy, chef de l'information du Devoir, le 25 février 1965

1. La rencontre à duré environ une heure et demie et a principalement porté sur le comité spécial qui a été formé en vue d'étudier l'avenir du service français à la C.P.

2. Travail de M. Roy au sein du comité spécial:
a) le comité s'est réuni quelques fois depuis octobre 1964 et a fait faire des études pour déterminer les coûts d'opération du service français. On a envisagé trois alternatives, à savoir: possibilité pratique d'un service français totalement autonome, donc qui aurait une administration séparée avec équipement séparé, une plus grande autonomie à l'intérieur de la C.P., le statu quo.

Il paraît extrêmement difficile au point de vue financier de songer à une séparation complète avec la C.P. Il en coûterait environ deux fois plus aux abonnés pour un service inférieur. Cette solution ne paraît pas avoir les faveurs de M. Roy. Ce dernier croit davantage à la thèse d'une plus grande autonomie et d'une plus grande efficacité à l'intérieur du service français actuel. Il préconise un accroissement du personnel "journalistes" qualifié. Par plus grande

autonomie du service français, M. Roy veut dire que le service français se rapporterait directement au directeur général à Toronto plutôt que de passer par le directeur régional. Aussi il pourrait disposer de plus de latitude du point de vue budgétaire de sorte que ses décisions d'envoyer un représentant à l'extérieur pour couvrir une nouvelle à un moment donné ou l'autre ne soient pas arrêtées. M. Roy trouve par exemple qu'un représentant de langue française à Ottawa pour couvrir ce qui se passe au parlement est nettement insuffisant, qu'il en faudrait immédiatement quatre ou cinq de plus car, dit-il, il y en a vingt-deux de langue anglaise pour couvrir le parlement. Il affirme que le travail fait par ces vingt-deux représentants est excellent.

3. Le service de C.P.: En général, l'opinion de M. Roy sur les services de C.P. au Canada paraît être favorable. C.P. donnerait un bon service sur ce qui se passe dans les différentes provinces. Cependant, les journaux de langue française qui n'ont pas les informations originales en langue anglaise ne sont pas bien servis car le service français est obligé de synthétiser considérablement le contenu des nouvelles en langue anglaise. De plus, les journaux de langue française qui veulent faire connaître à leurs lecteurs ce qui se passe en milieu de langue anglaise sont presque obligés de faire de la traduction pour éviter les délais de la retransmission en français de ces mêmes nouvelles "qui,

comme il a été dit, sont considérablement réduites". Il faudra sans doute étudier les implications pratiques de cet état de choses sur l'information que donnent les journaux de langue française (ceux qui n'ont pas accès direct au service de langue anglaise versus les autres). Le même problème se pose sans doute pour les journaux de langue anglaise qui reçoivent une traduction des nouvelles rédigées d'abord en langue française.

4. Attitude du directeur général, M. Percell, à l'endroit du service français: Selon M. Roy, M. Percell est très bien disposé à l'endroit du service français et travaille sérieusement et efficacement à sa promotion. Il doit nécessairement rencontrer certains obstacles de la part des directeurs de journaux de langue anglaise. Ces derniers ne comprendraient pas facilement pourquoi ils doivent assurer ou partager les frais d'un service français efficace puisque déjà le service de langue anglaise les satisfait. On a étudié les implications budgétaires d'un retrait des abonnés de langue française, c'est-à-dire, on a essayé de voir jusqu'à quel point ce retrait augmenterait le coût de l'abonnement des abonnés de langue anglaise. Il semble que, effectivement, les coûts seraient augmentés mais que ce serait moins dispendieux que d'améliorer convenablement le service de langue française de sorte que

M. Percell en est rendu à essayer de vendre l'idée que les journaux de langue anglaise doivent assumer en partie le coût d'un service français convenable.

5. Représentation des officiers de langue française au sein du conseil d'administration: Actuellement la représentation des officiers de langue française serait plus grande proportionnellement que le nombre de journaux de langue française. Elle serait également plus grande proportionnellement aux cotisations des journaux de langue française.

6. Complexité de la situation: Pour les journalistes de langue française la situation reste complexe. Ainsi, les journalistes canadiens-français se trouvent en situation défavorable dans ce sens que lorsqu'ils ont à rapporter les nouvelles qui se passent au parlement ou ailleurs dans les autres régions du pays, ils doivent transcrire en langue française ce qui se passe et se dit dans un contexte anglo-saxon. C'est un peu la situation du député de langue française qui parle en français sur des questions qu'il a discutées en langue anglaise. Le français qui en résulte est nécessairement un compromis entre un français convenable et une terminologie de langue anglaise. Cette situation est sans doute la même pour le journaliste de langue anglaise à Québec ou encore le journaliste français aux Etats-Unis, avec cette seule différence que le parlement canadien doit refléter le Canada culturellement français et anglais.

7. Est-il possible de penser C.P. comme un organisme qui donnerait l'image d'une institution biculturelle?

Cette question semble difficile à répondre à cause de sa complexité. Il semble bien qu'il n'est pas facile de donner une telle image étant donné la représentation statistique des journaux canadiens de langue française dans cet organisme. Ici, même s'il y a reconnaissance du principe d'égalité entre les deux cultures, on peut difficilement imaginer une situation où le français serait utilisé à part égale. La situation est trop liée au fait numérique de la majorité de langue anglaise et de la minorité de langue française.

Soucy Gagné

Annexe 2.

Canadian Press...The New York Office

International copy is processed first of all in the CP's New York office in the Associated Press Building, 50 Rockefeller Plaza. CP correspondents in Washington, London and Moscow file their copy to the New York office, and so do CP stringers in India, New Zealand and Australia.

The New York office receives and edits international copy from Associated Press and Reuters, and, for a six-month experimental period beginning August 1965 it also receives Agence-France Presse's international wire.

Staff

George Kitchen is the New York bureau chief, and he has an editorial staff of 8. These men are all Canadians, apart from one American, who has been on staff there for 25 years.(In recent years this man spent six months working in CP offices in Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal.)

The remaining seven staffers are Canadian Press editorial writers, and their usual tour of duty is from 3 to 5 years, the same as it is for writers posted to the London bureau.

Kitchen said that the main requirement for his staff was that they should be Canadian and think like Canadians, so that they would recognize a story about asbestos in South America as good copy for Quebec newspapers, or a story about Tulsa, Oklahoma's experiment with a shopping mall as good copy for Ottawa.

The New York staff keeps in touch with Canadian developments through subscriptions to twelve Canadian daily newspapers.

All staff appointments are made through CP's Toronto office, except for summer relief staff, who are hired in New York. Each summer George Kitchen hires one or two Canadian students who are taking the Columbia University journalism course.(Apparently an average of three Canadians take this course every year.)

Shift System

The New York office is open 24 hours each day, except from 2.00am - 10.00 am on Sunday mornings.

Two editors work the day shift, and two the night shift. There is one overnight editor, and whenever possible, a man is scheduled to

assist him, and the other editors. Output is supervised by the Main Desk editor and his assistant.

Whenever the United Nations is in session, one staffer is assigned to cover events there.

One man has also to be free for a period each week to write the roundup of The Weeks' News, which is always prepared in New York, and which appears in the Saturday ~~editions~~ editions of CP member papers.

Input and Output

Every day an average 200,000 words come into the New York office over the various wires. Every day an average output of 75,000 words is sent to Toronto.

The Wires Received

1. Reuters "Norbeaver" wire

On this wire CP receives Reuters world service, plus items of special interest to Canadians - for instance, London stock market quotations containing Canadian stocks. CP can also request special reports - for instance, an account of a conference in Yugoslavia, which a prominent Canadian might be attending.

CP's London bureau file their copy to New York over the Norbeaver wire.

2. Associated Press -'A' wire

This wire carries top international and domestic (United State news.

3. Associated Press - 'B' wire

This wire carries secondary international and domestic news, plus regional news from the western United States which border Canada.

4. It also carries AP ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ cabled reports on European news, despatched from London, England. Canadian Press is the only organization to have access to this material, apart from AP members.

4. Associated Press - 'C' wire

This wire carries news from New Jersey, plus news of some southern states.

5. Associated Press - 'E' wire

This wire carries news from New England, and is of particular interest to the Canadian Maritimes.

6. Associated Press - 'S' wire

This wire carries news from New York state, and contains news of interest to Canadians about various border points - Syracuse, Watertown, Rochester, Buffalo and Ogdensburg, for example.

7. Associated Press - Sports wire

8. Associated Press - Market wire

This wire ~~contains~~ carries news of the financial markets - Wall St., Chicago grain, etc.

9. Agence-France Presse

Since August 1965, the New York office has had a French language AFP teleprinter machine installed in the office, for an experimental six-month period.

It was installed because CP head office in Toronto thought that the material might be useful for the English language service, as well as for the French. But, according to Kitchen, they have found very little use for this AFP material. They have found they get the same news material from Reuters and AP. Kitchen admitted that they were not using the feature material from AFP, and said "perhaps we should".

At present, the editors scan the AFP copy as it comes in. One of them has excellent French - he came from the CP Montreal bureau, and three others have a "fair knowledge". If New York is interested in a particular story, they ask Montreal to translate it for them, and send it down the wire to Toronto. Sometimes, Montreal will spot a story on the AFP wire which they think might be of interest, and they send a message to New York, asking if they should go ahead and translate it.

Relations with Associated Press

Relations are excellent, according to George Kitchen. AP provides extra information on stories when CP makes a request. One Examples given ~~were~~ was the story about civil rights workers being imprisoned in Alabama in the summer of 1965, when CBC personality Percy Saltzman's son was among them. AP expanded their own coverage, and provided information

about Paul Saltzman, for Canadian readers.

Another example was AP's coverage of Canadian-American Day in Philadelphia on October 4, 1965. CP could not spare a man to cover the ceremony, which Charles Ritchie was attending on behalf of Canada, because all available staff were needed to cover the United Nations' session, and the Pope's visit. AP agreed to cover the event with Canadian readers in mind.

Sometimes CP has to pay for these extra services, but I was given no specific examples. It seems that payment is necessary when AP staff cover a story for CP which they would not normally cover for their own papers. Roughly speaking, no payment is necessary when AP provides extra details for Canadian readers about a story which is already being covered.

CP Canadian News

CP provides its full, Canadian service to:

Associated Press } on a reciprocal basis
Reuters }

New York Times } This is not a reciprocal deal. Both papers pay for the service. Both take extensive Canadian stock market quotations.
New York Herald Tribune }

Canadian Mission to the United Nations

Canadian Consul-General

Canadian Embassy in Washington

* Time magazine used to take it in New York, but since December, 1964 the Montreal Time bureau receives it instead

CP Washington correspondent

CP maintains one man in Washington. At present the incumbent is Arch Mackenzie. Mackenzie is occasionally ~~sent~~ Sent out on assignment to cover stories within the United States. The Washington correspondent always covers the Republican and Democratic conventions for CP.

Mackenzie comes under the New York bureau, although the decision to ~~send~~ Send him to cover a major newsbreak in the States would come from Toronto head office.

Overseas Stringers

CP has stringers in India, Australia, New Zealand, South America and South Africa. The South American and South African stringers file their stories to Toronto, but the others file to the New York office.

India

Rukmini Devi in Bombay

Australia

Robert Coleman of the Melbourne Herald

New Zealand

J.C.Graham, editor of the New Zealand Herald, in Aukland

Stringers send their material in by mail, and CP distributes it in Canada as feature mail material.

London also sends a weekly bundle of mailed features.

Stringers send cabled material when a story is urgent, and in that case it goes straight to Toronto.

Notes on the CP London bureau

Bureau chief Harold Morrison has a staff of 4 working under him. The bureau covers British and general European events, and sometimes correspondents go further afield. Joseph McSween, for example, spent a month this fall(1965) in Africa.

Material is filed to New York over Reuters "Norbeaver" wire.

For Soucy Gagné
Canada ff

Neil Bruce

CBC News and the Canadian Press

Report of an interview with William Hogg, Director of News and Public Affairs (English networks)

History of relationship

Between 1936 and January 1,1941 - the date on which the CBC's News Department came into operation - Canadian Press provided the CBC with one fifteen-minute radio newscast each evening. It was written by CP staff, and this was acknowledged on the air. Each bulletin ended with the words "for further details see your daily newspaper" - an indication that the service was grudgingly regarded by CP's member newspapers, who considered radio as an unwelcome rival in the news field.

The CBC News Department

When the CBC's own News Department went into operation on January 1,1941, much helpful advice in preparing bulletins was given by the CP General Manager of the day, Dan McArthur. CBC's own staff rewrote Canadian Press copy*, and amalgamated it with material from British United Press.

Dependence on CP

Over the years, CBC has become less dependent on CP material, as its own resources grew. CBC television local news is least dependent, although the degree of dependence varies from station to station. But for basic Canadian and foreign news the News Department relies on CP. Radio news depends more on CP than television news.

CBC signs a contract with Canadian Press every five years. This contract gives the CBC full access to CP services (except the wire-photo service) at all points where the CBC has newsrooms. Toronto and Montreal newsrooms take the full service, because they originate the English and French national news. The other newsrooms in St. John's, Halifax, Fredericton, Ottawa, Windsor, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver take partial service.

Hogg said that the CBC has been tempted to discontinue the CP service, and rely on its own growing resources, but independence is simply not practical. The cost would be unjustifiably great.

At the time when the present contract was being negotiated - in 1961 - the News Department made a confidential survey of use made of CP services, and concluded that they were indispensable. The results are given on the following page.

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* From January 1941 the CBC received the full CP service, as provided to CB newspaper members, under a contract arrangement with Canadian Press.

Percentage Use and Assessment of CP Service 1961 (exact date unknown)

	Radio %	TV %	Total
Halifax	50.5	36	43.25
Winnipeg	56	26	41
Vancouver	85	36	60.5
St.John's	38.5		38.5
Toronto TV		41.6	41.6
Toronto Radio	65.6		65.6
Montreal Radio (Fr)	47.8		47.8
Montreal TV (fr)		46.7	46.7
Montreal Radio (Engl)	80.8		80.8
Montreal TV (Engl)		59.5	59.5
Ottawa Radio (Engl)	70		70
Ottawa TV (Engl)		35	35
Ottawa TV (Fr)		39	39
Approx %	63	41	

Note: Editors advise that CP is indispensable.

CBC Feeling about CP Contract

On the whole, Hogg said that CBC received good value for its money, but there was a general feeling that the service was expensive. No figures were mentioned, but Hogg said that 30% of Canadian Press's total revenue comes from the CBC.

One cause of discontent is that CBC is restricted through its contract to supplying only two newscasts a day to its radio and television station affiliates. CP insists on this restriction so that its own subsidiary, Broadcast News, can find a market for its news among CBC affiliates.

Exchange of Material between CP and CBC

A clause in the CBC contract entitles CP to access to CBC news material, but in practice they take little advantage of it. Occasionally CP staff ask for transcriptions of political speeches recorded by the CBC, and on these occasions, texts or transcriptions are immeddiately provided.

There is no regular flow of material from CBC to CP, and staff from the two organizations never exchange "tips" on stories.

On the other hand, CBC News does provide a service to the CP subsidiary Broadcast News. CBC makes available to them the BBC daily newsreel from London, and they excerpt various reports, or pieces of actuality.

CONFIDENTIAL

BACKGROUND PAPERS

CA1 Z1
-63B22

Brief #: 750-549

Canadian Union of Students
Canadian Studies Committee
of the University of
Western Ontario

OTTAWA

A. INFORMATION ON ORGANIZATION

1. MEMBERSHIP

The Canadian Studies Committee is a sub-committee of the Canadian Union of Students at the University of Western Ontario and is composed entirely of students. It was formed on the basis of an earlier "Confederation Studies Committee", the terms of reference of which were considerably broadened in March 1965.

2. AIMS

The Committee's purpose is to undertake research and action on various aspects of the Canadian situation with a view to making students of Western University more aware of the problems and challenges their country poses.

3. HOW BRIEF WAS PREPARED

By whole Committee (9 persons under the chairmanship of C.D. Crenna.

B. QUESTIONING OF WITNESS(ES)

PROGRAMME AND LIAISON SECTION

page 1 — Q. 1 — Introduction
"The Canadian Studies Committee bases what is to follow on the following assumptions; ...the Royal Commission on B. and B. is in fact, an inquiry not only into the binational..."
Correction: Not inquiry into the binational aspect of Canada but "to inquire into and report upon the existing state of B & B in Canada.

part 1
para. 1 — Q. 2 — "...as an independent and progressive source of competition and leadership."
What is meant by that?

page 1 — Q. 3 — Scope of the Submission
"...changes in the Canadian Constitution should be made in the context of the overall situation, both domestic and world, rather than solely in the light of relations between F.C. and E.C., or of ethnic groups..."
What do you precisely mean by "overall situation".

page 3
para.1 Q. 4 "...English speaking Canadians have tended to regard Quebec as making a negative contribution to the general Canadian nation..."
a) are referring to the past or the present?
b) could you give us a few examples of English Canadians regarding French Canadian contributions as negative to the general Canadian nation?

page 4
para. 1 Q. 5 You prepared your brief in August 1965. It means that you wrote the submission after the Commission's 23 Regional Meetings; after many of our Public Hearings; after many conferences and meetings on the same subject organized by other institutions; after hundred of editorials, reports in the press; programs on Radio and TV; and at the same time as the Couchiching Conference was held and you still say that "we are afraid that the situation in Canada will degenerate into chaos and separation without anyone ever having discussed in public forum the issues facing us..."? Could you give us your reasons for saying that?

page 4
para. 2 Q. 6 In rewriting the constitution, how would you set up the division of powers among the various government levels?

page 5
para. 2 How would your suggested cultural Bill of Rights differ from your individual one?
What would you like to see in them?

page 8
para. 2 Could you elaborate on your suggested reforms?

page 5
para. 2 Q. 7 "...Our Parliament and our party system both need revision if they are to act affectively as checks upon the Government..."
Elaborate please.

page 6
para. 2 Q. 8 "...it would be safe to conclude that the means of involvement in the governmental process, previously afforded through our party system have been seriously curtailed..."
Do you approve or disapprove this cultailment?
If disapprove, what reform do you suggest?

August 31, 1965

page 8
para. 1

Q. 9 "...one solution to the constitutional problem posed above would be the formation of a truly binational state. Such would allow English Canada to have the strong central government...it would place Quebec as the national state of French Canadians in a special status." Would you elaborate please? Your idea of a bi-national state is for example two unilingual states or two bilingual and bicultural states?

a) on what issues should the two states meet?
b) what would be then the common aspirations?
c) what would you then consider "unifying factors"?
d) what would happen to the minorities in each state?

page 10
para. 2

Q.10 What reforms would you suggest for our immigration policies? "...it could do much to reduce the possibility that the world will divide into racially and economically defined blocs,..." While writing this, are you still bearing in mind your suggestion of Quebec as a separate state (Etats Associés)

page 10
para. 3

Q. 11 "Canada in general could be one of the first internationalist countries of the world..."
In your opinion, a bi-national state of Canada would or would not develop a very strong nationalism in both English and French Canadians?

a) If it would, then how can it lead to internationalism in the near future?
b) and how "could it do much to reduce the possibility that the world will divide into racially and economically defined blocks"?

SUBMISSION

to the

ROYAL COMMISSION ON BILINGUALISM AND BICULTURALISM

by the

CANADIAN UNION OF STUDENTS CANADIAN STUDIES COMMITTEE

of the

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO

August, 1965

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
General Information on the Canadian Union of Students Canadian Studies Committee of The University of Western Ontario.....	ii
Membership of the Committee	iii
INTRODUCTION	1
PART I: THE CANADIAN CONSTITUTION IN THE CONTEXT OF THE CANADIAN DEMOCRACY.....	3
PART II:A CANADIAN IDENTITY, FACTORS AND PROPOSALS..	10
APPENDICES - (TO FOLLOW AS PREPARED)	

General Information on the Canadian Studies Committee

The Canadian Studies Committee is a sub-committee of the Canadian Union of Students Committee at the University of Western Ontario, and is composed entirely of students. It was formed on the base of an earlier "Confederation Studies Committee", the terms of reference of which were considerably broadened in March of 1965.

The Committee's purpose is to undertake research and action on various aspects of the Canadian situation with a view to making students of Western University more aware of the problems and challenges their country poses.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE

C.D. Crenna, Honours Arts, GUELPH, Ontario. (Chairman)

Mary Ainslie, Honours Arts, ST. MARY'S, Ontario.

R.G. Blackwood, Honours Arts, WOODSTOCK, Ontario.

David Helson, Law, BELLEVILLE, Ontario.

Cheryl Hodgins, Honours Arts, LONDON, Ontario.

David Korn, Medicine, TORONTO, Ontario.

John Sifton, Honours Arts, ST. THOMAS, Ontario.

Guy Tourillon, Business Administration, MONTREAL, Québec.

Gerry Van Kessel, Honours Arts, FOREST, Ontario.(ex-officio)

INTRODUCTION

Major Premises on Which Content of Submission is Based

The Canadian Studies Committee bases what is to follow on the following assumptions:

(1) That the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism will be making recommendations for changing the Canadian Constitution. The Commission is presently conducting one of the few formal contemporary studies of matters which have a direct relevance for the future constitutional framework of Canada.

(2) That the Royal Commission is, in fact, an inquiry not only into the binational aspect of Canada, but also, in good measure, into the nature of the Canadian identity as a whole. The Preliminary Report submitted by the Commission demonstrates the concern for cultural and ethnic identity which it obviously feels.

Scope of the Submission

We are making this submission because we feel that changes in the Canadian Constitution should be made in the context of the overall situation, both domestic and world, rather than solely in the light of relations between French and English Canadians, or of ethnic groups. While we realize that the terms of reference of the Commission are very broad, we wish to be certain that the "other factors" mentioned in the material to follow are at least brought to its attention.

Further, the Committee wishes to add its voice to the many others who have doubtless already contributed to pointing out the great potential future which lies before Canada, provided Canadians are prepared to remember their common aspirations as well as their differences. We have therefore included in our submission a review of the various "unifying factors" present in Canada, and some tentative suggestions as to the means of marshalling these into a modern Canadian identity and direction.

Recognizing both the limitless nature of the topic we have chosen, and the paucity of our resources and abilities to cope with it in detail, we are offering this submission more in the way of a question than of an answer. We do proffer some tentative answers as suggestions and to form a basis for further discussion. It is to be hoped that what we have to say will be weighed by the Commission as it prepares its final report.

PART I - THE CANADIAN CONSTITUTION IN THE CONTEXT OF THE CANADIAN DEMOCRACY

The Committee wishes to state at the outset that we feel that most of the aspirations and goals as expressed from time to time by public figures from the Province of Québec are desirable goals and aspirations for the rest of Canada, and indeed are not necessarily incompatible with them. Unfortunately, English-speaking Canadians have tended to regard Québec as making a negative contribution to the general Canadian nation. We believe that Canada needs the Province of Québec as an independent and progressive source of competition and leadership.

However, this Committee tends to agree with Dr. Ramsay Cook who recently pointed out "that a large amount of the noise (from The Quiet Revolution) has been made about a very old subject: the constitution. "[1.] Our constitutional framework is of the utmost importance, doubtless, but it should, we feel, be viewed in terms of what we wish to accomplish under its mantle, of the general social, political, and economic goals of Canadians, rather than in the midst of pat phrases, shibboleths, and often meaningless rantings, which have typified much of the current discussion.

---

1. Ramsay Cook. "Was There a Revolution?" (a review of Quebec The Not-So-Quiet Revolution by Thomas Sloan), Canadian Forum, July, 1965.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Perhaps we are afraid that the situation in Canada will degenerate into chaos and separation without anyone ever having discussed in public forum the issues facing us. It seems that our public debates so far have been on matters peripheral to the basic issues. We have discussed a new flag rather than the more fundamental changes which need to take place in the Canadian identity. We have discussed constitutional amendment rather than what we need to do with our Constitution when we can amend it. The Commission has so far been successful in provoking useful public discussion of the nature of our cultural duality, but this, and constitutional change need to be placed in an overall context.

What should be taken into consideration in the changes which need to be made in our constitution? The fundamental function of a written constitution in a federal (or quasi-federal) state is the division of powers among the several governmental bodies which form it. Indeed the fundamental question in any constitution is power, and the limits to be placed thereon. Aldous Huxley points out that:

> "In politics, the central and fundamental problem is the problem of power. Who is to exercise power? And by what means, by what authority, with what purpose in view and under what controls?"[2].

---

2. Aldous Huxley, The Politics of Ecology, Santa Barbara, 1963.

Any revised constitution for Canada should take into account changes which are necessary to preserve democratic controls in view of the changed circumstances under which our governmental institutions are obliged to work in the modern era. These changes also have interacting relationships with the factor of cultural duality as will be pointed out shortly.

Our Parliament and our party system both need revision if they are to act effectively as checks upon the Government. Furthermore, our citizens need guarantees of their rights and recourse to aid when these rights are violated. Increasingly large and impersonal bureaucracies have been created to fulfill the legitimate needs of modern complex organizations. Nevertheless, citizens wronged by or unwittingly fouled with Canadian governmental machinery should be provided for if democracy is to be preserved. This may mean that a Bill of Rights both cultural and individual should be made a part of any new Canadian Constitution. Provision should be made for an ombudsman, or guardian or rights to whom wronged citizens can turn. Provision should also be made to guarantee fully the rights of legitimate immigrants to Canada, whose lack of knowledge about our way of life, laws, etc. is sometimes exploited to their detriment.

While the roles of our political parties and Parliaments, federal and provincial, have less relevance to changes in our written Constitution, they are fundamental parts of our method of government in general, and our identity.

It is evident that our present-day political parties have either been forced to give up, or have abrogated many of their previous functions, some of which were important in the system of checks acting upon the Government of the day. They have lost most of their office-filling or patronage function to the bureaucratic processes of the Civil Service Commission. Their functions in informing the electorate and gathering concensus on issues have been eroded by the mass media and civil service experts. The largest body of ideas for new legislation now comes from professionals who have little if any connection to political parties. The role of the opposition to the Government of the day lies now mainly with the mass media and large interests acting directly upon it. It would seem safe to conclude that the means of involvement in the governmental process, previously afforded through our party system have been seriously curtailed.

Our legislative bodies too have lost much of their former role. "Cooperative federalism" has produced a rapidly formalizing system of federal-provincial "summit conferences", the results of which are submitted to the various legislatures and Parliament as faits accomplis for ratification. Such new modes of decision-making have also had sweeping effects on our federal party structure, forcing federal and provincial members of the same party into anomolous positions on the same issue. In the case of federal-provincial conference, the most important source of potential opposition is the press, which, however, must rely on second-hand information, "leaked" from the secret meetings.

To this dilemma, there are no easy solutions, it is evident. However, since most of the current changes to allow greater provincial financial and jurisdictional control have been made in response to requests by the Province of Québec, the position of that province is the major question to be decided. We feel that English Canada needs an initiating central government to co-ordinate our approaches to the solution of Canadian problems. English Canadians for the most part, rely on the central government to provide a focal point for national goals and aspirations. In recent times, it has not been providing this focal point, as powers and initiative have been devoluted to the provinces. Several of the latter are not able to cope with both the increasing load of provincial powers and new responsibilities given to them by the federal government.

It would seem to this Committee that one solution to the constitutional problem posed above would be the formation of a truly bi-national state. Such would allow English Canada to have the strong central government it needs, but which is unacceptable to Québec. It would place Québec, as the national state of the French Canadian nation in a special status. English and French Canadians could compete and cooperate as equals. Furthermore, our legislative bodies could resume a more meaningful role in our democratic system with a reduced emphasis on federal-provincial conferences.

As well as the adoption of a revised constitutional framework, provision for formalized relations between governmental bodies and a possible reallocation of powers, reforms should be made to bolster the effectiveness of our legislatures, faced with a powerful Government, having vast information resources. Needed reforms include the appointment of permanent speakers, the provision of "opposition civil service", the augmenting of staff for individual members, and provision for fuller caucus participation in the decision-making process.

A basic problem facing our governmental institutions as squarely as it faces each individual in our modern society is <u>adaptation to change</u>. They must be dynamic and flexible, yet democratic. It is patent that our governments will have to establish new approaches for the new problems arising out of technological advance.

In a short time, increased automation will provide unprecedented leisure for the general populace and our whole concept of work and the role of economics will undergo major alterations. The demands upon our educational system increase daily. And we have with us still the perennial problems of mankind: illiteracy, want, and despair.

In all that takes place, the people of Canada, and not just the elite, should be involved, for their involvement will make transition understood and therefore much more easily accomplished. As well as democratization of our formal institutions, then, our society as a whole should be changed to allow for greater involvement. Already, approaches to involving the poor in programs of self-help are being formulated. Some private industries have achieved a high degree of employee involvement. Such must continue and be increased if we are to avoid the dire predictions of Orwell.

In summary, then, we feel that any revision of our constitution should take these factors into account as well as cultural duality:

(a) democracy in Canada - the role and nature of our governmental institutions and the means of controlling them;

(b) adaptation to change - the flexibility and rapidity of response allowed our institutions;

(c) our approaches to the major Canadian and world social and economic problems.

PART II - A CANADIAN IDENTITY, FACTORS AND PROPOSALS

As young Canadians we feel that Canada has great potential and could be a vibrant, unique, and important place, both for Canadians and for the world in general ...Unfortunately, we are not at present preparing to use that potential very well.

We are happy to see French Canadians taking a new interest in international affairs and aid. We feel that Canada in general could be one of the first "internationalist" countries of the world. In such a role it could do much to reduce the possibility that the world will divide into racially and economically defined blocs, with dark against light, poor against rich. To play such a role, we need to remove our present discriminatory practices in immigration policy, and open the doors of our country to peoples from the crowded nations of the world. We need to prepare our institutions and inhabitants to accept an influx of immigrants. Our technical, personal, and financial assistance to developing nations should be greatly increased. Canada could become a true mosaic of many diverse cultures, all of which would add their enrichment.

750-549

In order to become an effective "internationalist" country, we feel that Canada will have to remain a distinct entity from the United States, for the latter nation has a different approach and goal in its foreign policy.

We have in Canada immense quantities of untapped natural resources, for which we need an overall plan of exploitation and conservation. Such resources should remain in our hands to enable us to direct them towards our own goals.

The new and rapidly expanding technology in Canada needs to be better adapted to human needs and wants. Our industrialized society should be made more livable and aesthetically pleasing. The view that man's goal in life is to fill an economic niche should be modified and discarded.

In accomplishing these and other goals, English and French Canadians have common work. Unity of purpose in these areas does not imply the need for unity of purpose in others or a mélange of cultures.

We feel that these common goals should be constantly kept before Canadians; we hope that discussion and debate on them will continue and expand. There is no doubt that the gravest danger for our country is for Canadians to remain unaware of the feelings of one another, and of the things they have in common with one another.

----000----

BRIEF 750-560
ERRATA

CA1 21
-63B22

December 22, 1965.

Canadian University Press,
45 Rideau Street,
Suite 506,
Ottawa 2, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

The notation of corrections for the French and English versions of your brief have been received.

We shall make sure that the official copies contain these corrections.

Again thank you for a most interesting presentation.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur Stinson,
Director,
Programme and Liaison.

AS/sc

750- 560

CANADIAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

National President

45 RIDEAU, SUITE 506,
OTTAWA 2, CANADA
TELEPHONE: CODE 613, 235-3807
CABLE CUP

CORRECTIONS To the Brief of Canadian University Press and Presse Etudiante Nationale to the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism. (English version)

Introduction (page (ii))

Para. ii):

Add at the end of the paragraph: "For example, political independence may sometimes appear the essential condition for a unity which could not be achieved otherwise, in a multi-national country."

750-560

La Presse étudiante nationale et/and The Canadian University Press

Version française

N.B. Les 5 premières pages non-numérotées le seront de I à V.

ERRATA

page III: paragraphe commençant par:
"Dans des organismes volontaires..."

Corrections:

- 1e ligne:
  à la place de: "Dans des organismes volontaires..."
  lire : "Dans les organismes volontaires et les groupes de pression..."

- 3e ligne:
  à la place de: "Dans un cadre national..."
  lire : "Dans leurs cadres nationaux respectifs".

- 5e ligne:
  changer de paragraphe après: "... atteint".

- 5e ligne:
  avant: "... les peuples refusent..."
  lire : "Au niveau politique, les peuples..."

- 9e ligne:
  après: "... de chacun".
  ajouter: "Par exemple, l'indépendance politique peut s'avérer parfois la condition "sine quo non" d'une unité qui serait autrement irréalisable, dans les cadres d'un pays multi-national".

page 2: paragraphe commençant par:
"De son côté, la PEN ...

Corrections:

- 4e ligne:
  à la place de: "Les Escholiers Griffonneurs,"
  lire : "La Corporation des Escholiers Griffonneurs".

page 10:

Corrections:

- 1e ligne:
  à la place de: "... à devenir membres"
  lire : "... à devenir membres réguliers".

- 2e ligne:
  à la place de: "... comme membres spéciaux de la PEN après leur retrait de la CUP",
  lire : "...comme membres spéciaux dès 1961",

page 12:

Corrections:

- 22e ligne:
  à la place de: "... anything to extremists..."
  lire "... anything but extremists..."

CONFIDENTIAL

BACKGROUND PAPERS

CA1 21
-63B22

50-467

Canadian Veterinary Medical Association

OTTAWA

A INFORMATION ON ORGANIZATION

1. MEMBERSHIP

a) Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1948

b) Composed of veterinarians who are qualified members of a provincial veterinary association

c) December 1963 - 1,734 members, representing 90% of Canadian veterinaries (active and inactive).

d) A profitable organization.

2. OBJECTIVES

a) to advance art and science of veterinary medicine

b) to encourage research

c) to improve educational of veterinaries

d) to enlighten public opinion re veterinary association

e) to publish journals and treatises

f) to examine candidates for admission to professional and grant certificates of qualification

g) to establish master register of veterinaries

h) to grant funds for promotion of veterinary medicine

i) to represent the profession as advisor on employment and working conditions

j) to maintain qualifications for veterinerian so they may practice anywhere in Canada.

3. PREPARATION OF BRIEF

a) Actual method of preparation and adoption not known.

4. SPECIAL NOTE: College des Medicins Veterinaires de la Province de Québec

(1) MEMBERSHIP

453 membres (1 January 1965)

(2) OBJECTIVES AND FUNCTION

a) controls admission of students to the study of veterinary medicine

b) licenses veterinarians

c) makes rules governing the profession

d) makes representations to the Quebec Government

e) studies problems encountered by membership in practicing the profession

f) generally seeks to improve the profession

(3) RELATION WITH NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

(a) Has representative on Council of C.V.M.A.

(b) Contributes $10.00 for each member to C.V.M.A.

(c) Submits to National organization problems of national scope

(d) Cooperates to improve the profession nationally

(4) PREPARATION OF BRIEF

(a) The Quebec Association was asked by the C.V.M.A. in preparing the 'national' brief, to consult the French-speaking members across Canada.

(b) These members are mostly employees of the federal government. The Quebec Association questioned "a large number of veterinarians in Montreal who are employed by the federal government".

(c) The Quebec association brief was submitted to the Governing Body of the Collège des Médecins vétérinaires de la Province de Québec for approval, which was granted.

(d) The brief was then sent to the National Association (CVMA.)

B. RESEARCH SECTION: QUESTIONS

Professor J. MEISEL

p.3 (8) (1) When was the bilingual executive - secretary appointed? What led to his appointment?

p.3 (7) (2) Were bilingual presidents English or French in their first language?

(3)
a) Were the Recommendations in Part II submitted directly to the Department of Agriculture?
b) If not, why not?
c) Have other representations been made?
d) If yes, with what results?

C. QUESTIONING OF WITNESS(ES)

1. RESEARCH SECTION

(See Section B. above)

2. PROGRAM AND LIAISON SECTION

p.1 para. 5 points b.c.d. (1) Have these objectives ever included exchange programs between French and English-speaking provincial veterinary associations or veterinary schools?

p.3 para. 9 (2)

a) Are the bilingual articles translations or are they written for French and English-speaking veterinarians separately?

b) How many of the articles of one publication are bilingual?

c) Does the Association find the form of bilingual magazine more practical than an English and French edition? (Note: Maclean-Hunter Publishers say it is not.)

Recommendations (3) By "printing all publications, circulars, notices, forms, in both languages and simultaneously" - do you mean federal and provincial government and national organizations?

(4) Is everything printed in the two languages at the Collège des Médecins Vétérinaires de la province de Québec? At the provincial ministry of Agriculture?

(5) Should not the "best qualified person" be elected to a high office of an organization, regardless of his or her mother tongue?

Recommendation 6 (6) This is not clear. What is involved here?

(RESEARCH) SUPPLEMENT

(6) Other than as a matter of principle, what are the specific reasons for suggesting the co-director system? Are there specific instances which show that the present situation has operated to the disadvantage of one group or the other? In practical terms, how would the new system relieve some of the old system's defects?

(7) What is the present situation regarding the St.-Hyacinthe school?

(8) Generally, all these recommendations imply flaws in the present arrangements. Thus, for all the recommendations it would be interesting to know how the old arrangement inconvenienced or discriminated against one group. For instance, were letters sent in English to French-speaking veterinarians, was there a big delay between the publication of the English and the French version of circulars, were the inspectors whose contacts were with the French public inept in French to the detriment of the carrying out of their duties? It is on specific points of information like this that questions useful to research could be asked.

CA1 Z1
-76 C22

NO.: 750-467

TITLE:

AUTHOR: CANADIAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION - L'ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DES VETERINAIRES.

Brief of 8 pages ; 9 recommendation(s)

REMARKS OF ANALYST:

This is a bilingual brief, the first part of the brief being in English, and the second part, which is written by the College of Veterinary Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, in French.
Recommendations deal almost exclusively with the Federal services where veterinarians are employed.

ATT.: RESEARCH

Verify: the bilingualism in the Federal services where the veterinarians are employed.

TABLE OF CONTENTS: PAGES

RECOMMENDATIONS: (en Français)..... 7,8

BRIEF:
"Summary" (English).....back of title page
"Résumé" (en français)..... "
"Part I" (English)
The Association..... 1,2 (par.1-5)
Bilingualism in the Association..... 3 (par.6-13)
"Part II" (en français)
"Mémoire du College des Médecins Vétérinaires de la Province de Québec"..... 6,8 (par.1-7)

THE CANADIAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
L'ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DES VETERINAIRES

MEMBERSHIP As of Dec. 31, 1963: 1734, about 90% of the Canadian veterinaries.

MANAGEMENT: A Council whose members are appointed by the provincial veterinary associations and the Canadian veterinary schools.

AIMS: : All matters which concern the veterinary profession and veterinarians.

P. 1, 2 : par.5: list of the twelve specific objects of the association.

PUBLICATION: The Canadian Veterinary Journal - La Revue vétérinaire canadienne.

BILINGUALISM IN THE ASSOCIATION - pp. 1-4

The Act of incorporation sets out the name in French as well as in English. The Association is intended to be bilingual and bilingualism varies according to the linguistic abilities of the Council's officers. The executive-secretary is now bilingual so that all reports...are both in English and in French. The Journal is bilingual; as will be the 1964 Annual Convention of the Association with the help of simultaneous interpretation. Simultaneous translation is most desirable for the smaller meetings of the Association also but they are at present too prohibitive.

No recommendations are made but the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association wants to point out that it contributes to the cause of bilingualism in Canada.

2E PARTIE pp. 6-8

MEMOIRE DU COLLEGE DES MEDECINS VETERINAIRES DE LA PROVINCE DE QUEBEC.

(par Marcel Bourassa D.M.V. - Secretaire)

Une des tâches de la Commission Laurendeau-Dunton consiste à présenter des recommendations de nature à assurer le caractère biculturel de l'administration fédérale. Les Canadiens français doivent pouvoir se sentir partout chez eux au Canada.

Le Collège des Médecins vétérinaires ne traite du bilinguisme et du biculturalisme qu'en ce qui touche aux relations de la profession vétérinaire avec le gouvernement fédéral, et, d'une façon plus précise, avec la Direction

de l'Hygiène vétérinaire du ministère de l'Agriculture.

Les 9 recommendations proviennent du fait que le français est la langue de l'un des deux principaux groupes ethniques et que les ministères fédéraux doivent donc posséder un caractère bi-ethnique. Les vétérinaires doivent conserver la faculté de travailler dans leur propre langue dans tous les ministères où ils sont.

En outre le Collège est convaincu que pour le rehaussement de la culture, la compréhension entre Canadiens et de meilleurs échanges internationaux, le bilinguisme doit être mis en pratique au niveau parlementaire et au niveau des services publics.

CA1Z1

B R I E F

of the

CANADIAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

P.O. Box 416, Ottawa 2

to the

ROYAL COMMISSION ON BILINGUALISM AND BICULTURALISM

MEMOIRE

de

L'ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DES VETERINAIRES

C.P. 416, Ottawa 2

à la

COMMISSION ROYALE SUR LE BILINGUISME ET LE BICULTURALISME

SUMMARY

1. This brief is divided into two parts.

2. The first part deals with the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association as a national organization, its objects and its policy with regard to bilingualism.

3. The second part consists of a submission by the College of Veterinary Surgeons of the Province of Quebec and presented to the Royal Commission on their behalf by the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association. It deals more specifically with the subject of bilingualism and biculturalism within the federal administration, particularly in those agencies employing veterinarians. The Quebec association puts forth recommendations with regard to: the printing of forms and the publication of circulars or official notices in both languages and simultaneously; the sending of circulars and official letters to French-speaking veterinarians in French; the appointment of French-speaking veterinarians to the higher echelons of the administrative set-up; the opportunity for French-speaking veterinarians to undertake post-graduate studies at the Quebec Veterinary School; the institution of courses in French for veterinary officers in the Meat Inspection and Contagious Diseases Divisions; a recognition of the value of bilingualism in employment and in promotions; the opportunity for unilingual personnel to learn the other official language of Canada.

RÉSUMÉ

1. Ce mémoire est divisé en deux parties.

2. La première partie traite de l'Association canadienne des vétérinaires en qualité d'organisation nationale, ses buts et sa politique en matière de bilinguisme.

3. La seconde partie de ce mémoire est soumise à la Commission Royale par l'Association canadienne des vétérinaires au nom du Collège des Médecins vétérinaires de la province de Québec. Cet exposé traite du bilinguisme et du biculturalisme au sein des services de l'administration fédérale qui requièrent les offices de médecins vétérinaires. L'association vétérinaire du Québec recommande: l'impression des formulaires et la publication des circulaires et des avis officiels dans les deux langues et simultanément; l'expédition de circulaires et lettres officielles en français aux vétérinaires de langue française; la nomination de vétérinaires de langue française aux échelons supérieurs de l'administration; pour les vétérinaires de langue française, l'autorisation et la facilité d'accès à des cours de perfectionnement à l'Ecole vétérinaire du Québec; l'établissement de cours en langue française pour le personnel vétérinaire des Divisions de l'Inspection des viandes et des Maladies contagieuses; l'appréciation à sa juste valeur du bilinguisme au moment de l'embauchage ou d'une promotion; l'établissement de facilités qui permettraient aux employés unilingues d'apprendre l'autre langue officielle du pays.

PART 1

Brief of the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association

1. The Canadian Veterinary Medical Association was incorporated by Act of Parliament, 11-12 George VI, Chap. 87, assented to 30th June, 1948.

2. Any veterinarian who is a duly qualified member in good standing of a provincial veterinary association is eligible to be a member of the Association. As of December 31, 1963, it had a membership of 1734 representing close to 90 per cent of the Canadian veterinary population, active and inactive.

3. The affairs of the Association are managed by a Council whose members are appointed by the provincial veterinary associations and the Canadian veterinary schools.

4. In accordance with its Act, the Association may make such by-laws and rules, not contrary to law or to the provisions of the Act incorporating it, as it may deem necessary or advisable for the government and management of its business and affairs, and may from time to time alter or repeal all or any such by-laws and rules as it may see fit.

5. The objects of the Association are:

(a) to cultivate and advance the art and science of veterinary medicine and surgery and to maintain the honour and interests of the veterinary profession;

(b) to conduct, direct, encourage, support or provide for exhaustive surgical and medical veterinary research;

(c) to elevate and sustain and improve the professional character and education of veterinarians in Canada;

(d) to promote mutual improvement and good will among members of the veterinary profession;

(e) to enlighten and direct public opinion in relation to surgical and medical veterinary science and to promote the public health in connection with such science;

(f) to publish veterinary journals, reports and treatises;

(g) to establish an examining board to examine candidates for admission to the veterinary profession and to grant certificates of qualification;

(h) to establish qualifications in veterinary science so that the holders thereof shall be acceptable and privileged to practice in any of the provinces of Canada or throughout the whole of Canada, subject only to the provisions of registration in any of the provincial associations;

(i) to establish a master register for Canada of veterinarians and to publish and revise the same from time to time;

(j) to make grants of money out of the funds of the Association for the promotion of veterinary medicine and allied sciences in such manner as may from time to time be determined;

(k) to be a national body, representing the profession as a whole and among other things to represent the profession as adviser and arbitrator with regard to employment and working conditions for veterinarians; and

(l) to do all such other lawful acts as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the foregoing objects and without being limited by the foregoing to promote the general welfare of the veterinary profession in Canada.

6. Included among the petitioners who sought the incorporation of the Association were a representative from every provincial veterinary association. The Act sets out the name in French ("L'Association canadienne des vétérinaires") as well as in English ("Canadian Veterinary Medical Association") and states that either the English or the French name may be used in carrying on the business or operations of the Association.

7. Thus it was intended from its founding that the Association should be a bilingual one. The success achieved in carrying out this aim has varied over the years, depending largely on the linguistic abilities of those officers in charge of the Association's affairs. There have been several bilingual presidents, and there has always been at leat one French-speaking member of the Council's Executive Committee and sometimes two, even though this did not strictly speaking constitute a fair numerical representation.

8. The greatest progress toward bilingualism has been made since the appointment of a bilingual executive-secretary, who prepares all reports, minutes, proceedings and other material in both English and French. The By-laws and Code of Ethics are printed in both languages, as are all amendments thereto.

9. In addition, the official organ of the Association, The Canadian Veterinary Journal, publishes articles and papers in either language, and includes a summary of the scientific papers in the other language. This organ is also known as "La Revue Vétérinaire Canadienne".

10. The most pressing problem connected with these efforts is that of the expense involved, since the translations are costly.

11. At the 1964 Annual Convention of the Association, to be held in Montreal in July, simultaneous interpretation will be provided at the general meeting and at the scientific sessions.

12. French-speaking members would like to be able to speak French and be understood at all Canadian Veterinary Medical Association meetings. The Association fully recognizes this as not only desirable but in keeping with its basic bilingual character. However, at this time the only way this could be accomplished would be by simultaneous interpretation and the cost at present is prohibitive for the smaller meetings.

13. The Canadian Veterinary Medical Association has no proposals or recommendations to make. However, it wishes to point out that, within the means at its disposal, it contributes to a furtherance of the cause of bilingualism in Canada and thus to the enrichment of the life of its citizens.

PART TWO

DEUXIEME PARTIE

2e PARTIE

Mémoire du Collège des Médecins vétérinaires de la province de Québec

1. Une des tâches particulières de la Commission Laurendeau-Dunton consiste à présenter des recommandations de nature à assurer le caractère biculturel de l'administration fédérale. Des réformes sont actuellement en cours et ont pour but d'assurer une plus large part au français. Cependant, il faut viser à faire participer la communauté canadienne-française à la vie nationale et, pour cela, il faut lui donner satisfaction et faire en sorte que les membres de la communauté canadienne-française puissent se sentir chez eux partout au Canada. Quoique la langue française soit de plus en plus répandue, la pensée et l'esprit canadiens-français ne sont pas assurés par le fait même, et le rôle véritable que le Canadien-français pourrait jouer n'a sûrement pas l'envergure dont il pourrait jouir.

2. Au sujet de la Commission Laurendeau-Dunton et de la profession vétérinaire, le Collège des Médecins vétérinaires de la province de Québec ne traite de cette question du biculturalisme et du bilinguisme qu'en ce qui touche aux relations de la profession vétérinaire avec le gouvernement fédéral et, d'une façon plus précise, avec la Direction de l'Hygiène vétérinaire du ministère de l'Agriculture.

3. ATTENDU que le Canada est formé de deux principaux groupes ethniques, l'un de langue française et l'autre de langue anglaise;

ATTENDU que cette union constitue une richesse inestimable, au moins sur le plan culturel;

ATTENDU que la profession vétérinaire de langue française contribue activement à cet état de choses;

ATTENDU qu'il faut assurer le caractère biethnique de tous les ministères fédéraux;

ATTENDU que la langue française doit être un moyen de communication d'idées et de pensées entre tous nos compatriotes;

IL EST RESOLU, pour toutes ces raisons, de faire les recommandations suivantes:

(1) Que toutes les formules soient dorénavant imprimées en français et en anglais;

(2) qu'on expédie, à l'avenir, circulaires et lettres officielles en langue française aux vétérinaires de langue française;

(3) qu'on assure la publication de circulaires ou d'avis officiels simultanément dans les deux langues, afin de ne pas retarder indûment le cours des affaires en faisant appel à des traducteurs après l'envoi d'avis ou de circulaires en langue anglaise seulement;

(4) qu'on fasse la nomination de chefs associés ou d'un vétérinaire général adjoint de langue française;

(5) qu'on établisse le principe de l'alternance, à compétence égale, à la Division de Pathologie vétérinaire, de sorte qu'un chef de langue anglaise ait un adjoint de langue française, et vice versa;

(6) qu'on permette aux vétérinaires de langue française de suivre, à l'Ecole de Médecine vétérinaire de Saint-Hyacinthe, des cours de perfectionnement;

(7) qu'on institue des cours de perfectionnement en langue française pour les inspecteurs de la Division de l'Inspection des viandes ou de celles des Maladies contagieuses;

(8) qu'on tienne compte du bilinguisme pour l'embauchage et pour les promotions. Si le poste à remplir demande la connaissance des deux langues, la préférence doit être

accordée au postulant bilingue, en tenant compte, bien entendu, des autres qualités de base requises pour ce travail particulier;

(9) qu'on fournisse aux employés unilingues, l'occasion d'apprendre la seconde langue officielle du pays, soit durant leur travail, soit après leurs heures de travail.

4. Ces différentes recommandations visent à permettre aux vétérinaires canadiens-français de conserver la faculté de penser et de travailler dans leur propre langue, non seulement au ministère de l'Agriculture, mais dans tous les ministères où ils sont -- ou seront -- appelés à travailler.

5. Les présentes recommandations visent à placer la langue française sur l'échelon qu'occupe actuellement la langue anglaise.

6. La représentation biethnique est indispensable pour assurer l'apport de la culture française à l'administration fédérale.

7. Le Collège des Médecins vétérinaires de la province de Québec est convaincu qu'un bilinguisme officiel bien compris et mis en pratique tant au niveau parlementaire qu'au niveau des divers services publics: tourisme, sociétés, commissions, associations nationales, etc. contribuera (1) à rehausser la culture de chaque groupe participant, (2) à promouvoir la compréhension entre tous les Canadiens sans exception, (3) à faciliter les échanges internationaux dans tous les domaines.

Signé: Marcel Bourassa, D.M.V.
Secrétaire

Juin 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

CA1 21
-63 B22

BACKGROUND PAPER

Brief #: 750-550
The Canadian Welfare Council
OTTAWA

A. INFORMATION ON ORGANIZATION

Founded: -1920

1. MEMBERSHIP

An association of public and private agencies and of citizens groups and individuals interested in policies and programs which affect the well-being of Canadians and social welfare in general in Canada. It has been bilingual since its inception.

2. AIMS

It is in the main a centre for study, planning and action. Its objective is to help ensure for the people of Canada social security measures and social services that are efficient and of high quality. It achieves this objective through:

- providing consultation and coordinating services to interested agencies and individuals
- conducting studies on various aspects of social welfare
- analyzing and publishing data on services and problems relating to social welfare.

The Council has 4 divisions: Corrections; Community Funds and Councils; Family and Child Welfare and Public Welfare.

3. HOW BRIEF WAS PREPARED

Prepared by a bilingual study committee appointed by the Board of Governors. Brief was approved by the Board.

B. QUESTIONING OF WITNESS(ES)

PROGRAMME AND LIAISON SECTION

Page 1
Para 2

Q. 1 "maintaining...a common conception of aims and outlook" yet later in your brief you talk about genuine differences P. 13 and 19) and the existence of conflict and tension (p.31). Can you clarify this?

Page 13
Para 2

Q. 2 Did this system, i.e. French group meeting separately and also meeting with the English, impose a hardship on the French participants? How did they feel about this?

Page 16
Para 20

Q. 3 This seems to imply that the major programs and efforts, "important briefs" were always designed from an English speaking point of view and that the French Commission acted as a sounding board (a censor?) to make sure French Canadian sensibilities were not damaged. Is this a valid interpretation?

Page 17
Para 21

Q. 4 You use the case of foster homes to illustrate the injection of an English Canadian concept into French Canadian culture. Has the reverse been true? Is there a clear example in the public assistance field which you mention as influenced by the French point of view?

Page 18
Para 24

Q. 5 What is implied by a "policy of full bilingualism and biculturalism"?

Page 19
Para 26

Q. 6 Within the Council have you instituted any program to explain to your English speaking members living outside Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick why you attach so much importance to biculturalism? If you have made efforts in this direction, what are they and how successful have they been?

Page 21
Para 28

Q. 7 Can we assume the original documents are invariably in English?

Page 21
Para 29

Q. 8 Are we to understand that this is not just translation, but to a considerable degree, a document is rewritten from a French point of view?

Page 22
Para 30

Q. 9 Have you ever tried to find out the answers to the questions you ask here? Can you give examples of articles which are used in both magazines? In which language were they originally written? What we want to get at here is, to what extent has English-speaking Canada had the chance to understand French Canadian views on Canadian issues?

Page 23
Pare 32

Q. 10 Does this mean that English-speaking Canada is subsidizing French publications?

Page 24
Para 33

Q. 11 "different needs in the planning and structure of agencies within each group". Could you enlarge on this and illustrate?

Page 24
Para 34

Q. 12 Why have few people used the simultaneous translation system? What kind of "education in the profitable use of simultaneous translation" is necessary?

We have had some recommendations that the government help voluntary agencies by subsidizing translation or providing services. What is your position?

Page 26
Para 36 ii

Q. 13 You point out the difficulties in attracting French Canadians to work in Ottawa but say nothing about what should be done to change this situation. Why?

Do you pay any bonuses or provide anyother incentives for bilingual employees?

Page 28
Para 40

Q. 14 Have you noted changes in willingness of French-speaking volunteers? Have the reasons changed?

Page 28
Para 41

Q. 15 "potential dangers of division" Could you elaborate on this view?
How do you think things <u>should</u> develop in the future?

Page 29
Para 42

Q. 16 "What is most important is....to give recognition to the reality ~~of the reality~~ of the bilingual and bicultural character of Canada and understand the spirit of it..."

How is this to come about?

Page 30
Para 44

Q. 17 "these differences are a source of possible enrichment" We are interested in your use of possible. Could you illustrate enrichment from differences and the opposite?

Page 31
Para 45

Q. 18 Do you think "conflict and tension" in general is a constructive and dynamic factor - or does it require special understanding and effort to make it so? This leads to a general question, do you consider your experience would allow you to generalize about good principles which could be followed by any national organization?

General

Q. 19 You have many dealings with government both federal and provincial. Do you have anything to say about bilingualism in the civil service?

Q. 20 Do you consider your case history as example of "equal-partnership"? Or what phrase would you use?

Q. 21 Some ethnic groups have taken exception to the use of the word "biculturalism." Yet we note you use it freely. How do meet their objections? How do <u>you</u> explain biculturalism?

Q. 22 Your chief emphasis in your brief has been on French-speaking, English-speaking relations. You do mention "pluralism of Canadian society". Do you find that in general there is an English-speaking society and culture in welfare matters despite the cosmopolitan nature of the English-speaking population?

September 30, 1965.

CONFIDENTIEL

DOCUMENTS PREPARATOIRES

CA1 Z1
-43 B51

Mémoire #: 740-288

Canadian Wire Service Guild - Guilde des journalistes de Radio-Canada (titre officieux)

MONTREAL

A. RENSEIGNEMENTS SUR L'ORGANISATION

Date de fondation: 1953

1. MEMBRES

A l'heure actuelle, l'association compte 180 membres actifs. Les membres sont tous des employés du service des nouvelles de Radio-Canada.
Des 60 membres à Montréal, les deux-tiers sont d'expression française; des quelque 20 membres à Ottawa, la moitié sont d'expression française.

La structure de la guilde se compose comme suit:

à l'échelle nationale:
1 président
1 vice-président
1 secrétaire et
1 trésorier.
1 conseiller national à la tête de chaque région fait aussi parti de l'exécutif national.

à l'échelle régionale:
1 conseiller national
1 président et
1 secrétaire.

2. BUTS

La Guilde a pour but de promouvoir une meilleure entente entre la société et ses employés, de réunir les journalistes, d'améliorer les conditions de travail et d'améliorer le calibre du journalisme au sein de la société.

3. PREPARATION DU MEMOIRE

Le mémoire fut rédigé par Pierre Trudel et ensuite présenté à l'assemblée locale. Il fut approuvé par tous les membres moins un. Le mémoire fut ensuite soumis au groupe d'Ottawa qui donna son approbation.

La Guilde a autorisé la présentation du mémoire en y donnant son approbation.

B. QUESTIONS...

...EN PROVENANCE DU SERVICE DES AUDIENCES

Q. 1 Si vous n'aviez plus de traduction à faire, exigeriez-vous quand même un supplément de salaire pour votre bilinguisme?

Q. 2 Est-ce que les journalistes bilingues ont de meilleures chances d'obtenir des positions plus importantes que les journalistes unilingues?

Q. 3 Recommandations

Quelle proportion du salaire régulier demandez-vous comme supplément dans vos trois recommandations?

le 13 août 1965

CA1 Z1
-63B02

NO.: 740-242

TITLE: Brief of the Canadian Women's Press Club to the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism

AUTHOR:

Brief of 3 pages ; 6 recommendation(s)

REMARKS OF ANALYST:

This short brief deals with contributions to bilingualism and biculturalism which the communications media and industries might make. These include exchanges of personnel, broader coverage of news of interest inside and outside Quebec, more extensive exchanges of opinion and interpretation and the translation of books to be financed by the Canada Council. The brief is bilingual and because of its brevity has not been summarized.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

	PAGES
RECOMMENDATIONS:	2
BRIEF:	
1. Introduction	1
2. Summary	1
3. Recommendations	2
4. Conclusion	3

CONFIDENTIAL

CA1 Z1
-63B22

BACKGROUND PAPERS

Brief #: 740-242

Canadian Women's Press Club

MONTREAL

A. INFORMATION ON ORGANIZATION

Founded: 1904. In 1958 it became the first nationally incorporated press club in Canada.

1. MEMBERSHIP

National association of Canada's professional women writers and illustrators. 625 members.

2. AIMS

To help and promote its members in their profession, to encourage and promote high standards within the profession, to promote understanding of Canada, and to foster goodwill between all women writers and illustrators.

3. PREPARATION OF BRIEF

Not stated.

Note of interest

Brief was presented in English and in French. They state in their introduction that the working language of the club is English - circumstance dictated by its national character and thus a membership that is predominantly English-speaking.

B. QUESTIONING OF WITNESS(ES)

PROGRAMME AND LIAISON SECTION

page 1
para. 3 Q. 1 "Because we reject as impractical the suggestion that every Canadian should be fluently bilingual we anticipate that the club's business at the national level will continue to be conducted in the language of the majority of its members.."

a) Is there a French Canadian Women's Press Club in Canada or in the Province of Quebec?

b) Your Club held its Biannual Convention in Montreal last June. Was the working languag of the Convention English?

page 2
para. 1
Summary

Q. 2 "...the press should be in the forefront in the task of unifying Canada..."

Would you elaborate?

page 3
recommendations

Q. 3 a) Does your Club see any advantage in an effectively bilingual Federal Administration or would you consider it as impractical? Impracticle, for example, for C.S. in British Columbia?

b) "...this opportunity for a journalist to work for a time in another milieu would contribute more than any other single measure to a new breadth of their own understanding..."

What would be the fruits of a visit to a purely French speaking community in Quebec by an English speaking journalist from Alberta?

August 13, 1965.

740-242

CA1 21
-63B22

Brief of the

Canadian Women's Press Club

to the

Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism.

1. Introduction

The Canadian Women's Press Club is the national association of Canada's professional women writers and illustrators. It is a craft club, designed solely to help and promote its members in their profession, to encourage and promote high standards within the profession, to promote understanding of Canada, and to foster goodwill between all women writers and illustrators. Formed in 1904, it is believed to be the oldest club of its kind in the world having a history of continuous activity. In September 1958 it became the first nationally incorporated press club in Canada.

Admission is made on the basis of professional qualifications, the language in which applicants work being irrelevant. As a result, the club's roster of 625 members is representative of both major Canadian cultures. Similarly, the club's annual writing competition is open to entries in either English or French (from members and non-members alike) and winners over the years have included French as well as English-speaking journalists.

Despite these facts, the working language of the club is English - a circumstance dictated by its national character and thus a membership that is predominantly English-speaking. Because we reject as impractical the suggestion that every Canadian should be fluently bilingual, we anticipate that the club's business at the national level will continue to be conducted in the language of the majority of its members.

2. Summary

Chief responsibility of the press is to convey information to the public. In order to do so effectively, members of the press must first themselves be fully informed.

We Canadians do not know each other. We share a country and we hope we continue to share it, for it is the combination of our differences that gives it a distinctive flavour. People in the communications field have the biggest responsibility of all Canadians to see that we know each other honestly ... to stick to the facts ... and to separate truth from fiction. With access to the means of spreading news and opinion, the press should be in the forefront in the task of unifying Canada.

It is our impression, however, that lack of knowledge on the very part of those whose duty it is to purvey it has contributed in no small measure to the dissemination of information that confuses rather than clarifies the issues between Canada's peoples. Our recommendations therefore are designed primarily to contribute to the personal edification of the writers and broadcasters of this country -- to remove, as it were, the beam from our own eye that is distorting the mote in our brother's.

3. Recommendations

The Canadian Women's Press Club favours:

a) An exchange of personnel on newspapers, magazines, radio and television between Quebec and the rest of Canada, such exchange to be sponsored by the publications or stations concerned. This opportunity for journalists to work for a time in another milieu would contribute more than any other single measure to a new breadth of their own understanding, an understanding they could share with everyone "back home" by writing regular reports (during the period of exchange tenure) for publication in the area of their authors' point of origin;

b) A broader coverage of the news from Quebec by media outside the province, and in Quebec on happenings else-

c) Along the same lines, a reciprocal interpretation of the news, for the bald facts become meaningful only when displayed against the appropriate background;

d) Further, a more extensive exchange of opinion between French and English Canada through the medium of "guest" editorials or well-documented articles or programs on "local" subjects of national interest;

e) A regular exchange of CBC personnel in every department from one Canadian culture to another, to foster improved understanding of the aims and methods of programming between the English and French networks;

f) And finally, translation of more books by Canadian writers to increase their circulation throughout the country. Financing of this project could very well be undertaken by the Canada Council.

4. Conclusion

Far more than an outlay of money, implementation of these suggestions would require initiative and cooperation from publishers, managing editors, and heads of radio and television stations. It is our sincere hope and desire that their effect would be a closer relationship, based on broader understanding, between Canadians everywhere.

CONFIDENTIAL

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-63B22

BACKGROUND PAPERS

Brief #: 750-511

Group of Professors from Queen's Univ. and others

OTTAWA

A. INFORMATION ON GROUP

1. PERSONS SUBMITTING BRIEF

A.J. Carley, Royal Military College, Kingston
John G. Ellis, Professor of Civil Engineering, Royal Military College, Kingston
John Graham, Professor of Economics, Dalhousie University
Frederick W. Gibson, Professor of History, Queen's University
F.A. Knox, Professor of Economics, Queen's University
R.E. Jones, Registrar, Royal Military College
K.J. Leigh-Wood, Teacher, Kingston Collegiate and Vocational Institute
W.R. Lederman, Dean of Law, Queen's University
J.A. Leith, Associate Professor of History, Queen's University
A.R.M. Lower, Professor (Emeritus of History, Queen's University
R.A. O'Brien, Kingston Whig-Standard
H.R.S. Ryan, Professor of Law, Queen's University
W.R. Sawyer, Director of Studies, Royal Military College
D.M. Schurman, Associate Professor of History, Royal Military College
Glen Shortliffe, Professor of French, Queen's University
G.F.G. Stanley, Dean, Royal Military College
R.L. Watts, Associate Professor of Political Studies, Queen's University
S.F. Wise, Associate Professor of History, Queen's University

2. PREPARATION OF THE BRIEF

a) regular fortnightly meetings of the 18 signators during the winter of 1963-64.

b) Each section was then written by the person or persons most immediately interested in that subject. For example, Professor Graham, and Professor Knox were mainly responsible for the section on economics and federal-provincial relations; Prof. Gibson for the section on education and others. Professor Lower acted as chairman of the sessions, but his preamble was a little too individualistic for the others and he submitted it as a personal brief.

c) Professor Graham was a visiting professor from Dalhousie at the time but has since returned to Dalhousie.

B. RESEARCH SECTION

(No comments)

C. QUESTIONING OF WITNESS(ES)

1. PROGRAM AND LIAISON SECTION

1) LANGUAGE

(1) You believe in bilingualism from coast to coast and have suggested in section A of your brief steps to attain it. P., - No. 4 (a) - (b) - (c).
However, what legislation, if any, would you consider necessary at the federal level to implement your 'principle' that "each official language group should have equality of language rights in public affairs anywhere in Canada?" P. 1 - No. 3.
For instance, you do mention that the "French language has a protected status in some defined areas". P. 1 - No. 1

p.1 pa.3 (2) Q. 1. You are stating that: "The working principle upon which the development of bilingualism should be found, is that each official language group should have equality of language rights in public affairs anywhere in Canada. Although practical difficulties will, in fact, modify this principle, it ought to be maintained."
Would you please elaborate on what practical difficulties do you doresee in connection with this working principle for example in Quebec and in B.C., also on what modifications would you consider possible without changing the principle.

p.1 pa.4 (3) Do you feel that simultaneous translation systems (par. 4a) are adequate means to insure observance of your working principle (par. 3) namely that there should be equality of language in public affairs? Many people feel that the question of mentality or understanding the other person's way of thinking is more basic to understanding than use of one or another language. How do you feel about that?

p.2 pa.4 (4) On what basis do you suggest that "the number of bilingual people in Canada will increase"?

p.2 pa.7 (5) You have suggested documentary evidence that "one's own language is helped, not hindered, by schooling (at an early age) in a second language", would you have "local", so to speak, evidence to submit to us that such is the case?

p.2 pa.7 (6) The fact-finding Committee on language instruction you are suggesting would have functions similar to our own Research Staff on a short-run basis. Do you see its functions as extended in time?

p.2 pa.6 (7) You are stating that Canada is "blessed with two languages of world-wide usage, and of primary economic and cultural significance" and suggest that "were we a more imaginative people, we might now have led the world in wide-ranging research and exploration in this specific area". This point of view is the counterpart of one we have heard, and we would be interested in having you expand on the reasons you have to feel as you do.

(8) Do you see any contradiction in urging both a full degree of bilingualism and "the best, most modern and most rapid translation service in the world"? In other words, would the existence of such a service tend to discourage people from becoming bilingual?

Sec. B(7) (9) Your brief recommends a "suitable Federal agency or a fact-finding committee of language-teaching experts". P.2 No.7

Do you recommend a change in the constitution to allow a federal agency to research, recommend and then implement a program of language instruction across the country? Would this be done in cooperation with existing provincial jurisdiction over education in other areas?

2) EDUCATION COMMISSION

p.4 pa.11 (1) Concerning the Canadian Educational Commission which you suggest as the agency to inform the public on the implementation of the constitutional rights of English and French as languages of instruction, would you also foresee this Commission as the agency to develop national standards of Education? If not, why?

p.4 pa.11 pa.12 (2) Although it might be unfair to ask this question how would you suggest the Federal Education Commission be composed from a linguistic point of view?

(3) You state that the job of such a Commission would be to "act as supervisor of the collective educational rights of both cultures". How would the Commission do this?

(4) Again on Educational Rights, Section C of your report, p.3 what new legislature do you foresee to implement this? (see page 3 no. 10, 11). What specifically do you want written into the BNA Act? p.3 - No. 11. For example, in your suggestion that "the Dominion Government, acting in close cooperation with the government of the province, should lend its good offices to the protection of the school rights of the French-speaking minority by offering financial assistance for the provision of French-language facilities". p.3 - No. 10

a) Would you go as far as requiring the federal government to financially support an isolated French family to send its children to the nearest French school 50 miles away? This detail doesn't need to be discussed now, but we do want to know if you agree with the principle involved, and again, do you see the federal government taking this new role in education to fulfill your major premise that Canada be bilingual?

b) Would your Federal Education Commissioner assume responsibilities of this proportion? To whom would it be responsible? Would it be as effective as a Federal Dept. of Education? p.4 - No. 11 - last line of top paragraph.

3) MEDIA

(1) With respect to the C.B.C. in Canada, you mention that it could be instrumental in programming emmissions "that will inform the people of the two cultures about each other". p.6 - No.17. In fact, we believe you are quite dogmatic that this should be the primary function of the C.B.C. If so, what legislature do you feel is necessary and how would you implement it? It would also be extremely important that the general public be aware of this new function of the C.B.C. and not expect to find the same types of programmes as would be found on commercial stations. Do you think the public would accept this new concept for the C.B.C.?

p.6 (2) You express concern about the possibility of private broadcasters providing the kind of programming you recommend for the CBC, and you then go on to hint that either the CBC or the BBG should exercise greater control over private broadcasting. Could you be more specific on this point?

4) LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL

(1) Elsewhere, it has been suggested that federal legislation often does not make provision for the civil law traditions and procedures of the province of Quebec. Do you see any evidence of such incompatibility between the common and civil law traditions in Canada?

(2) You have very carefully pointed out that the "protection of fundamental rights of minority groups or individuals, p.7 - no.21 are of little value unless the final power to give them authoritative interpretation rests with an independent and permanent court." And that in Canada this is ably executed by the Supreme Court which is composed of one-third French-speaking Canadians.
However, what is specially meant when you continue by saying "If it were thought reassuring to do so, these provisions could be especially entrenched in the Constitution of Canada". p.7 - no.22 last line

5) FINANCE

(1) You suggest the establishment of one Federal Education Commission, then a Federal-Provincial Council assisted by two specialized subordinate commissions: Economic Development Commission and Finance Commission. Would you give us the reason why you consider the Federal Education Commission which you foresee as a initiative taken by the Federal Government in co-operation with the provincial government, as an independent commission, not responsible to the Federal-Provincial Council while you suggest that two other commissions; Economic Development and Finance should be responsible to the Council.

p.9 no.28 (2) What relationship do you see between your proposed Finance Commission and the present Economic Council? line 9 Could the present Economic Council act in the capacity you foresee your proposed Finance Commission acting in.

(3) You mention that an incidental outcome of your recommendations providing for equalizing transfers that Quebec "would be in a much stronger fiscal position than if it chose to be independent with respect to the provision of services and the raising of revenue and would thus be in a much stronger position to pursue its economic and social objectives". p.10 - no.31

6) AUTONOMY

(1) Some people have advocated a greater degree of autonomy for Quebec in fiscal and monetary matters. What do you think the implications of this are for Canadian federalism?

(2) We have heard the criticism that the development of Common Federal-provincial policies at meetings between the governments tends to weaken the authority of, or even, to bypass the Federal House of Commons. What is your reaction to this criticism?

CONFIDENTIAL

BACKGROUND PAPERS

CA1 21
-63B22

Brief #: 750-511

Group of Professors from Queen's Univ. and others

OTTAWA

A. INFORMATION ON GROUP

1. PERSONS SUBMITTING BRIEF

A. J. Carley, Royal Military College, Kingston
John G. Ellis, Professor of Civil Engineering, Royal Military College, Kingston
John Graham, Professor of Economics, Dalhousie University
Frederick W. Gibson, Professor of History, Queen's University
F. A. Knox, Professor of Economics, Queen's University
R. E. Jones, Registrar, Royal Military College
K. J. Leigh-Wood, Teacher, Kingston Collegiate and Vocational Institute
W. R. Lederman, Dean of Law, Queen's University
J. A. Leith, Associate Professor of History, Queen's University
A. R. M. Lower, Professor (Ermitus of History, Queen's University
R. A. O'Brien, Kingston Whig-Standard
H. R. S. Ryan, Professor of Law, Queen's University
W. R. Sawyer, Director of Studies, Royal Military College
D. M. Schurman, Associate Professor of History, Royal Military College
Glen Shortliffe, Professor of French, Queen's University
G. F. G. Stanley, Dean, Royal Military College
R. L. Watts, Associate Professor of Political Studies, Queen's University
S. F. Wise, Associate Professor of History, Queen's University

2. PREPARATION OF THE BRIEF

a) regular fortnightly meetings of the 18 signators during the winter of 1963-64.

b) Each section was then written by the person or persons most immediately interested in that subject. For example, Professor Graham, and Professor Knox were mainly responsible for the section on economics and federal-provincial relations; Prof. Gibson for the section on education and others. Professor Lower acted as chairman of the sessions, but his preamble was a little too individualistic for the others and he submitted it as a personal brief.

c) Professor Graham was a visiting professor from Dalhousie at the time but has since returned to Dalhousie.

B. RESEARCH SECTION

(No comments)

C. QUESTIONING OF WITNESS(ES)

1. PROGRAM AND LIAISON SECTION

1) LANGUAGE

(1) You believe in bilingualism from coast to coast and have suggested in section A of your brief steps to attain it. P., - No. 4(a) - (b) - (c).
However, what legislation, if any, would you consider necessary at the federal level to implement your 'principle' that "each official language group should have equality of language rights in public affairs anywhere in Canada?" P. 1 - No. 3.
For instance, you do mention that the "French language has a protected status in some defined areas". P. 1 - No. 1

p.1 pa.3 (2) Q.1. You are stating that: "The working principle upon which the development of bilingualism should be found, is that each official language group should have equality of language rights in public affairs anywhere in Canada. Although practical difficulties will, in fact, modify this principle, it ought to be maintained."
Would you please elaborate on what practical difficulties do you foresee in connection with this working principle for example in Quebec and in B.C., also on what modifications would you consider possible without changing the principle.

p.1 pa.4 (3) Do you feel that simultaneous translation systems (par. 4a) are adequate means to insure observance of your working principle (par. 3) namely that there should be equality of language in public affairs? Many people feel that the question of mentality or understanding the other person's way of thinking is more basic to understanding than use of one or another language. How do you feel about that?

p.2 pa.4 (4) On what basis do you suggest that "the number of bilingual people in Canada will increase"?

p.2 pa.7 (5) You have suggested documentary evidence that "one's own language is helped, not hindered, by schooling (at an early age) in a second language", would you have "local", so to speak, evidence to submit to us that such is the case?

p.2 pa.7 (6) The fact-finding Committee on language instruction you are suggesting would have functions similar to our own Research Staff on a short-run basis. Do you see its functions as extended in time?

p.2 pa.6 (7) You are stating that Canada is "blessed with two languages of world-wide usage, and of primary economic and cultural significance" and suggest that "were we a more imaginative people, we might now have led the world in wide-ranging research and exploration in this specific area". This point of view is the counterpart of one we have heard, and we would be interested in having you expand on the reasons you have to feel as you do.

(8) Do you see any contradiction in urging both a full degree of bilingualism and "the best, most modern and most rapid translation service in the world"? In other words, would the existence of such a service tend to discourage people from becoming bilingual?

Sec. B(7) (9) Your brief recommends a "suitable Federal agency or a fact-finding committee of language-teaching experts". P.2 No.7

Do you recommend a change in the constitution to allow a federal agency to research, recommend and then implement a program of language instruction across the country? Would this be done in cooperation with existing provincial jurisdiction over education in other areas?

2) EDUCATION COMMISSION

p.4 pa.11 (1) Concerning the Canadian Educational Commission which you suggest as the agency to inform the public on the implementation of the constitutional rights of English and French as languages of instruction, would you also foresee this Commission as the agency to develop national standards of Education? If not, why?

p.4 pa.11 pa.12 (2) Although it might be unfair to ask this question how would you suggest the Federal Education Commission be composed from a linguistic point of view?

(3) You state that the job of such a Commission would be to "act as supervisor of the collective educational rights of both cultures". How would the Commission do this?

(4) Again on Educational Rights, Section C of your report, p.3 what new legislature do you foresee to implement this? (see page 3 no. 10, 11). What specifically do you want written into the BNA Act? p.3 - No. 11. For example, in your suggestion that "the Dominion Government, acting in close cooperation with the government of the province, should lend its good offices to the protection of the school rights of the French-speaking minority by offering financial assistance for the provision of French-language facilities". p.3 - No. 10

a) Would you go as far as requiring the federal government to financially support an isolated French family to send its children to the nearest French school 50 miles away? This detail doesn't need to be discussed now, but we do want to know if you agree with the principle involved, and again, do you see the federal government taking this new role in education to fulfill your major premise that Canada be bilingual?

b) Would your Federal Education Commissioner assume responsibilities of this proportion? To whom would it be responsible? Would it be as effective as a Federal Dept. of Education? p.4 - No. 11 - last line of top paragraph.

3) MEDIA

(1) With respect to the C.B.C. in Canada, you mention that it could be instrumental in programming emmissions "that will inform the people of the two cultures about each other". p.6 - No.17. In fact, we believe you are quite dogmatic that this should be the primary function of the C.B.C. If so, what legislature do you feel is necessary and how would you implement it? It would also be extremely important that the general public be aware of this new function of the C.B.C. and not expect to find the same types of programmes as would be found on commercial stations. Do you think the public would accept this new concept for the C.B.C.?

p.6 (2) You express concern about the possibility of private broadcasters providing the kind of programming you recommend for the CBC, and you then go on to hint that either the CBC or the BBG should exercise greater control over private broadcasting. Could you be more specific on this point?

4) LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL

(1) Elsewhere, it has been suggested that federal legislation often does not make provision for the civil law traditions and procedures of the province of Quebec. Do you see any evidence of such incompatibility between the common and civil law traditions in Canada?

(2) You have very carefully pointed out that the "protection of fundamental rights of minority groups or individuals, p.7 - no.21 are of little value unless the final power to give them authoritative interpretation rests with an independent and permanent court." And that in Canada this is ably executed by the Supreme Court which is composed of one-third French-speaking Canadians.
However, what is specially meant when you continue by saying "If it were thought reassuring to do so, these provisions could be especially entrenched in the Constitution of Canada". p.7 - no.22 last line

5) FINANCE

(1) You suggest the establishment of one Federal Education Commission, then a Federal-Provincial Council assisted by two specialized subordinate commissions: Economic Development Commission and Finance Commission. Would you give us the reason why you consider the Federal Education Commission which you foresee as a initiative taken by the Federal Government in co-operation with the provincial government, as an independent commission, not responsible to the Federal-Provincial Council while you suggest that two other commissions; Economic Development and Finance should be responsible to the Council.

p.9 no.28 (2) What relationship do you see between your proposed Finance Commission and the present Economic Council? line 9
Could the present Economic Council act in the capacity you foresee your proposed Finance Commission acting in.

(3) You mention that an incidental outcome of your recommendations providing for equalizing transfers that Quebec "would be in a much stronger fiscal position than if it chose to be independent with respect to the provision of services and the raising of revenue and would thus be in a much stronger position to pursue its economic and social objectives". p.10 - no.31

6) AUTONOMY

(1) Some people have advocated a greater degree of autonomy for Quebec in fiscal and monetary matters. What do you think the implications of this are for Canadian federalism?

(2) We have heard the criticism that the development of Common Federal-provincial policies at meetings between the governments tends to weaken the authority of, or even, to bypass the Federal House of Commons. What is your reaction to this criticism?

CA1Z1
63B22

NO.: 750-511

TITLE: To The Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism.

AUTHOR: Group of Teachers: Professors and others, Kingston, Ont., including:

A.J. Carley, J.G. Ellis, R.E. Jones, W.R. Sawyer, D.M. Schurman, G.F.G. Stanley of the Royal Military College; F.W. Gibson, F.A. Knox, W.R. Lederman, J.A. Leith, A.R.M. Lower, H.R.S. Ryan, G. Shortliffe, R.L. Watts, S.F. Wise of Queen's University; J. Graham of Dalhousie University, Halifax; K.J. Leigh-Wood of Kingston Collegiate and Vocational Institute; and R.A. O'Brien of the Kingston Whig-Standard.

Brief of 11 pages; 32 recommendations

REMARKS OF ANALYST: This short closely argued brief signed by some of Canada's leading academic figures consists almost entirely of recommendations. Nevertheless, it has been summarized because of its intrinsic interest, as well as the fact that it indicates how far some English-speaking Canadians are prepared to go in recognizing the unique character of Canadian Federalism.

The authors argue in favor of complete legal, administrative and educational recognition of bilingualism and biculturalism to be achieved as quickly as possible without loss of efficiency in the management of public affairs. Their recommendations include measures of administrative, constitutional and political reform. They would clearly result in a new definition of Canadian Federalism.

While apparently strengthening provincial as against Federal powers, the brief also recommends new kinds of central bodies which appear to compensate for the former centrifugal tendency.

ATT.: RESEARCH

- Note the South African bilingual education study mentioned in the text, Page 2, para. 7.
- Verify the "net cost" of the transfer of "shared cost" programmes plus equalization payments to the Federal Government, Page 10, para. 32.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

	PAGES
RECOMMENDATIONS: - The Whole Brief	1 - 10
DETAILS	
"A. BILINGUALISM"	1 - 2
- "National Bilingualism" - (Coast to Coast) - Para. 1	

Brief No.: 750-511

		PAGES
- "Equality of Language Rights" - throughout Canada -	Para. 3	
- In Parliamentary and Legislative Debates -	Para. 4(a)	
- Provincial Government Publications	Para. 4(b)	
- Selection of Officials dealing with Public -	Para. 4(c)	
"B. LEARNING THE OTHER LANGUAGE"		2 - 3
- Knowledge of "Other" language and culture ancillary "Right" -	Para. 5	
- Research into second language teaching by Canada Council or other suitable Federal Agency -	Para. 7	
- Creation of "Educated Elite" at home in either language and culture -	Para. 8(a)	
- Bilingual Comprehension by high school graduates.	Para. 8(b)	
"C. EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS"		3 - 4
- Explicit "Right" to education in either language anywhere in Canada -	Para. 9	
- Federal support to protect educational "Rights" where necessary -	Para. 10	
- Entrenchment in B.N.A. Act of equality of English and French as "Languages of Instruction" -	Para. 11	
- Bicultural Parity Canadian Education Commission to supervise collective educational rights to be constituted on "Inter-provincial" basis -	Para. 11	
"D. CIVIL SERVICE"		4 - 5
To protect right to service in own language and principle of "Quality First":		
- Establishment of fast modern translation service -	Para. 14(i)	
- Civil servant to use own language assisted by above -	Para. 14 (ii)	

Brief No.: 750-511

		PAGES
- Ottawa-Hull area to become Federal District with bilingual signs -	Para. 14(iii)	
- Bilingual competence for all officials in district dealing with public -	Para. 14(iv)	
- "Quality and Suitability" Principle for selecting all other officials and experts in district -	Para. 14(v)	
- Outside Federal District same principle as 14(v) modified by area to which official assigned -	Para. 14(vi)	
"E. PROPOSALS WITH RESPECT TO BROADCASTING IN CANADA" -		6
- Reduce dependence of CBC on annual grants and commercial revenue -	Para. 15	
- Extend CBC development grants from 5 to 10 year period -	Para. 15	
- CBC to extend radio and TV services, in either primary language to wherever "any significant...minority exists"	Para. 16	
- CBC to promote intercultural understanding -	Para. 17	
- To assure contribution by private broadcasting sector, restoration of CBC "guiding power" or more powerful BEG -	Para. 18	
"F. THE RULE OF LAW AND THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA".		6 - 7
- "Entrenchment" of requirement that one-third of judges of Supreme Court come from Quebec Bar -	Para. 22	
"G. FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS".		7 - 10
- Extension of "equalization principle" Re services and revenues -	Para. 23	
- Transfer of "shared cost programmes" to provinces -	Para. 24	
- Maintenance of Federal control over monetary, fiscal and tariff policy -	Para. 26	
- Establishment of standing Federal-Provincial Council -	Para. 27	
- Permanent Secretariat, Advisory Economic Development Commission, and Advisory Finance Commission for above Council -	Para. 28	
- Quinquennial Review of Federal-Provincial financial arrangements -	Para. 28	
LIST OF SIGNATORIES -		11

BRIEF NO: 750-511

SUMMARY OF TEXT.

The brief opens with a statement that only through a spirit of "give and take" can the tensions arising out of our "bicultural situation" be lessened.

Recommendations

A. "BILINGUALISM" - Paras 1 - 4 Pp 1 - 2

The goal of "ultumate (coast to coast) national bilingualism is essential to a united Canada". However, time is required to implement such a policy due to a lack of "teachers and facilities". The "working principle" should be - "each official language group should have equality of language rights", and should be applied by the Federal and Provincial governments in the following areas:

- All parliamentary and legislative debates - supported by translation systems;
- Provincial government publications "if so required";
- Selection of Federal and Provincial personnel dealing directly with the public, regard being paid to the distribution of English and French minority groups. (Progressive application of this principle should not be based on "any immediate numerical ratio".

B. "LEARNING THE OTHER LANGUAGE" - Paras 5 - 8 Pp 2 - 3

Knowledge of the "other" language and culture is "Ancillary" to the "Right" to a good Canadian education. The experience of other countries demonstrates that "second language" proficiency is possible. The Canada Council or some other Federal agency should undertake research into the experience of other countries in this field. The aim is not "to make every Canadian bilingual" but to create, on the one hand "an educated elite" at home in both cultures, and, on the other hand a degree of mutual comprehension among high school graduates.

C. "EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS" - Paras 9 - 12 Pp 3 - 4

Every Canadian child must have the explicit "right" to be educated in either English or French "at the parent's choice, anywhere in Canada". Distinguishing between linguistic and religious rights, which are not their concern, the authors urge that the consent of the provinces be obtained for the establishment of French-language schools wherever a sufficient population and tax base exists "to support schools of satisfactory standards", that would benefit from "a fair share of ... legislative grants ..." Federal aid should be granted where necessary to protect and provide educational rights within existing public institutions in localities where French or English citizens are too few to support separate facilities. The principle of the equality of French and English as languages of instruction should be written into and entrenched in the British North America Act, resulting in the responsibility for its enforcement being fixed upon the courts. A

Canadian Education Commission ought to be established on the initiative of the Federal Government with the cooperation of the provinces. With parity representation for both cultures, the Commission would supervise "collective educational rights", and gather and disseminate material regarding their implementation. The consent of the provinces must be secured for the necessary constitutional changes in this field. Quebec's possible fears regarding this "supra-provincial" body should be quieted by the extension of the rights of French-speaking citizens elsewhere in Canada, and, by the fact that the new agency would be "interprovincial", not "federal", with powers limited to assuring vested rights in the educational area. English-Canadian hesitations should yield to a sense of justice and Federal initiative and assistance.

D. "CIVIL SERVICE" - Paras 13 - 14 Pp 4 - 5

Tensions arising out of the language issue also affect the Federal Civil Service. Equal citizenship implies the right to deal with government in either Canadian language. However, Canadian interests demand that the principle of "quality first" be maintained in selective personnel. The following suggestions may resolve conflicts between the two above-mentioned values:

- Establishment of a fast, efficient, modern translation service through which, where necessary, inter-departmental communications would be funnelled so that staff may work in their own languages;

- Ottawa-Hull to constitute a Federal District with bilingual signs, and within which all personnel, Federal and Civic, dealing with the public would be required to show competence in both languages;

- "Quality and suitability" would be the rule for other posts in the Federal District, with bilingual proficiency the criterion only if CETERIS PARIBUS; the same rule would apply elsewhere in Canada except where the language of the area to which the official is assigned would involve knowledge of a specific language.

E. "PROPOSALS WITH RESPECT TO BROADCASTING IN CANADA"

Paras 15 - 18 P. 6

The CBC is viewed as the principal instrument of public policy for achieving national bilingualism, however, it ought to be protected from partisan political interference by reducing its dependence on "annual estimates plus commercial revenue" and by providing ten-year "development budgets". The authors advocate extension of Radio and TV service in both languages, service in the primary language must cover all areas where "any significant English or French-speaking minority exists". The CBC most give the highest priority to informing "people of the two cultures about each other", so that "ignorance", "prejudice" "bigotry" and "national misunderstanding may be broken down". Private broadcasters will only obey the spirit of the Massey Report if the CBC's "guiding power" is restored or if the Board

of Broadcast Governors is made "more independent and powerful".

F. "THE RULE OF LAW AND THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA"

Paras 19 - 22 Pp. 6 - 7

Canada has inherited two great legal traditions, - the Civil and the Common Law, - sharing common ideals which meet in the Supreme Court that hears appeals from all parts of Canada. The Supreme Court whose judicial independence is in direct descent from the English Superior Courts "should be continued in its present functions as the final court of appeal. Its independence gives meaning to the constitutional provisions for a federal distribution of governmental powers" and "the protection of fundamental rights". It may be "reassuring" to "entrench" the provision that one-third of Supreme Court Judges be appointed from the Bar of the Province of Quebec.

G. "FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS" - Paras 23 - 32 Pp. 7 - 10

The "equalization principle" should be extended to all sources of provincial and municipal revenue so as to provide services in all provinces comparable to, and at rates of taxation no higher than, those in the two wealthiest provinces. The brief suggests the transfer of "shared cost" programmes, in areas of public health, hospitalization and resource development - equally amenable to provincial administration; the funds required should be provided by "equalizing unconditional grants" or via "tax abatements ... plus equalization payments". The Federal Government should provide "specialized consultative services" and encourage reciprocal interprovincial arrangements to eliminate hardships arising out of varying domiciliary and residential requirements. The Federal Government, itself or "jointly with the provinces" should show leadership "in areas of general national interest". Where feasible, "joint federal-provincial programmes" should be assumed wholly by the provinces with appropriate financial transfers. Pension plans and services related directly to individuals and their mobility should be provided federally.

Country-wide and provincial social objectives must be coordinated within the present concurrent jurisdiction over economic development. Therefore, monetary, fiscal and tariff policy must remain in Federal hands, with the proviso that more attention be paid to the regional effects of "stabilization (anti-cycliral) and growth policies".

New intergovernmental machinery is required for cooperation and the coordination of economic and financial policies. A "standing Federal-Provincial Council" assisted by two specialized subordinate commissions should replace ad hoc intergovernmental conferences. The Federal-Provincial council should meet annually, and will consist of the Federal Prime Minister and all the Provincial Premiers. The twofold tasks of the council shall be; firstly, to review the country's economic position and advise their respective governments regarding financial, commercial and economic policy; secondly, review "at least once every five years ... the allocation of taxes and grants among governments". In addition to a permanent secretariat, the council will be assisted by an Economic Development Commission of experts, and an advisory Finance Commission. The first

will advise regarding economic development, fiscal, commercial and economic policy of the several governments; the second shall review financial needs and resources of the Federal and Provincial Governments in the light of their revenues and services provided.

The authors extol the virtues of "integration", rather than "compartmentalization" in economic affairs, but with as much provincial autonomy as possible. The Federal Government will still require "a large part of the major sources of revenue" for programmes of national importance and in order to make "equalizing transfers". The brief claims that a virtue of its suggestions are that Quebec will be a net gainer although the shifts required would not increase the "net cost" to the Federal Government.

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NO: 760-633

TITRE:

AUTEUR: Le Cercle Molière, Saint-Boniface, Manitoba

Mémoire de 5 pages ; recommandation(s)

REMARQUES DE L'ANALYSTE:

Le Cercle Molière fut fondé pour répandre le goût du théâtre d'expression française. Ses oeuvres: les tournées annuelles (5) dans les provinces de l'Ouest et en Ontario, la fondation de l'Atelier comme centre de formation théâtrale mis à la disposition des jeunes, le centre d'information et d'aide aux groupes culturels de la région et des autres provinces de l'Ouest qu'il est devenu. Il faut faciliter l'accès aux bourses, aux écoles d'art dramatique à tous les jeunes amateurs canadiens, garder les jeunes talents dans l'Ouest et établir des centres culturels français avec des salles de spectacle si l'on veut contribuer à l'expansion d'une culture nationale.

A L'ATTENTION DE LA RECHERCHE:

TABLE DES MATIERES: PAGES

RECOMMANDATIONS:

MEMOIRE:

CONFIDENTIAL

BACKGROUND PAPERS

Brief #: 760-633

Le Cercle Molière

WINNIPEG

A. RENSEIGNEMENTS SUR L'ORGANISME

1. MEMBRES

- Fondé en 1925 par un group d'amateurs
- Encourage les jeunes membres en leur donnant un atelier où il y a de l'instruction.
- Fait des tournées annuelles dans l'Ouest, en Ontario.
- Bibliothèque.

2. BUTS

- répandre le goût du théatre d'expression Française.
- Centre d'information et d'aide aux groupes culturels Français de la région et des autres provinces de l'Ouest.
- Encourager le théatre amateur
- Faciliter l'accès aux bourses, aux écoles dramatiques.
- établir des centres culturels Français avec des salles de spectacle modestes.

3. HOW BRIEF WAS PREPARED

Executive Committee: Dr. J. M. Huot
M. Gabriel Foust
M. Denis Belair
M. Louis Aubry
Mlle Françoise Belair
Mme P. Boutal
M. Gilles Gingot

Prepared by person not named.

B. QUESTIONING OF WITNESS(ES)

1. PROGRAMME AND LIAISON SECTION

p.1 para. 3 — You refer to the fact that since the advent of television the audience for your plays has decreased. Do you think that T.V. will further diminish your audience? Is there a sufficient following for live theatre so that T.V. does not pose an insurmountable threat?

p.2 last para. — You describe the assistance given by Le Cercle Molière to other French-speaking amateur drama groups in the West. Could you tell us about how many such groups exist in Western Canada, and are they flourishing?

general	Throughout your brief you mention some contacts with the professional and amateur theatre in the Province of Quebec. Could you tell us how much continuing association there is between Le Cercle Molière and similar groups in the Province of Quebec?
p.5 para. 2	You recommend that more business be granted to students of dramatic art. How much money do you see as being necessary for this purpose and how would it be administered?
p.5 para.3	You speak of the drain of young talent to the East. How do you envisage any real possibility of stopping this?
p.5 last para.	You suggest the establishment of "centres culturels français". Would you elaborate on this suggestion? Who would finance the building of these?

C. RESEARCH SECTION

Les auteurs soulignent la nécessité d'une organisation accrue dans le domaine des arts. Il serait intéressant de savoir si ces gens ont une préférence quelconque relativement à la provenance des subventions gouvernementales.

Division Arts et Culture.

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MEMOIRE PRESENTE PAR

LE CERCLE MOLIERE

A LA COMMISSION ROYALE D'ENQUETE SUR LE BILINGUISME ET LE BICULTURALISME

Le Cercle Molière
Ste 7- 133 Provencher
Saint-Boniface, Manitoba

760-633

Mémoire présenté par

Le Cercle Molière

à la Commission royale d'enquête sur le bilinguisme et le biculturalisme.

FONDATION DU CERCLE MOLIERE

Le Cercle Molière a été fondé en 1925 par un petit groupe d'amateurs de Winnipeg et de Saint-Boniface dont l'isolement, à cette époque, privait de théâtre français, si on exclut les quelques représentations annuelles qui se donnaient dans les institutions d'enseignement.

Le but du Cercle Molière était donc bien précis: faire du théâtre et par la même occasion essayer de développer chez son public un goût du théâtre d'expression française.

REALISATIONS DU CERCLE MOLIERE

Depuis sa fondation il a touché à peu près tous les genres, tantôt bien reçu, tantôt critiqué mais jamais il n'a été abandonné de son public, quoique ces dernières années, à l'avènement de la radio et de la télévision le nombre de spectateurs se soit sensiblement réduit. Le public devenant toujours plus exigeant (probablement un résultat des programmes télévisés) le Cercle Molière n'a rien négligé pour rehausser la qualité de ses représentations et accroître la variété de son théâtre. La comédie de boulevard, la pièce policière, lyrique, dramatique, classique se succèdent d'année en année à un rythme à peu près régulier et à la recherche constante de nouvelles recrues.

RAYONNEMENT DU CERCLE MOLIERE
PARTICIPATION AU FESTIVAL

En 1934, le Cercle Molière prenant part au Festival National d'art dramatique pour la première fois, remportant le prix de meilleure pièce française, commençait une imposante liste de récompenses et de distinctions lui valant une réputation flatteuse d'un bout à l'autre du Canada. L'émulation créee par le Festival est restée vivante et les leçons que le Cercle Molière en a retirées profitent encore aujourd'hui à ses jeunes recrues.

Diverses subventions sont venues alléger ses responsabilités financières, la plus importante étant celle accordée par le Conseil des Arts

du Canada durant cinq années consécutives, lui permettant de faire cinq tournées annuelles dans les provinces de l'Ouest et en Ontario. Des dons de la Ville de Saint-Boniface, du Grand-Winnipeg (Metro) et de la province du Manitoba lui ont permis également d'équilibrer son budget et de rester fidèle à son programme d'expansion culturelle.

Des le début de très jeunes élements étaient encouragés à se joindre à la troupe du Cercle Molière et c'est ainsi que plusieurs groupes d'étudiants d'écoles secondaires ont eu l'occasion de se produire devant un public plus varié, plus averti, dans de petits festivals spécialement organisés pour eux. Au cours de ces manifestations le Cercle Molière se faisant mieux connaître de la jeunesse avait aussi l'avantage d'attirer à lui de nouveaux talents.

Récemment ce mouvement est devenue plus considérable et plus efficace par l'organisation de l'Atelier exclusivement consacré aux jeunes. Il leur offre une formation plus complète par les moyens mis à leur disposition; cours de diction, d'expression corporelle, maquillage, technique de la scène, (éclairage, décors, accessoires) et une salle de répétition.

Outre les représentations régulières du Cercle Molière, ses tournées en province, une nouvelle initiative émanant du groupe de l'Atelier a éveillé un grand intérêt parmi la jeunesse: une représentation de pièces en un acte et d'extraits du Cid, entièrement dirigés et interprétés par ces jeunes, a été donnée le printemps dernier pour les élèves des écoles secondaires de Saint-Boniface avec beaucoup de succès.

RELATIONS AVEC LES CERCLES DRAMATIQUES LOCAUX ET DE L'EXTERIEUR

Le Cercle Molière est devenu pour ainsi dire un centre d'information et d'aide aux groupes culturels français de la région et des autres provinces de l'Ouest. Non seulement il a mis généreusement à leur disposition les pièces de théâtre, les ouvrages sur l'art dramatique en général de sa bibliothèque, des costumes, accessoires, éléments de décor, appareils d'éclairage, etc., mais encore ses directeurs artistique, technique et de maquillage ont payé de leur personne chaque fois qu'il leur a été possible de le faire, et gratuitement.

RELATIONS AVEC LES ORGANISATIONS CULTURELLES

Le Cercle Molière a toujours entretenu des relations très cordiales avec toutes les organisations et institutions culturelles ou autres de Winnipeg et de Saint-Boniface. L'Alliance Française, L'Union Nationale Française, La Société Historique de Saint-Boniface, L'Association d'Education des Canadiens-français du Manitoba, l'Association des Commissaires d'école de langue française du Manitoba, le Collège de Saint-Boniface, L'Institut Collégial Saint-Joseph, etc. ont fait appel au concours du Cercle Molière à l'occasion de réunions et de congrès. Des conférences, des lectures de pièces, des représentations leur ont été offertes. De son coté le Cercle Molière a également fait appel à des conférenciers de ces organisations.

Par l'entremise des Consulats de France et de Suisse à Winnipeg, et de l'Ambassade de France au Canada, plusieurs conférenciers, écrivains et artistes français sont venus rehausser ses réunions.

Membre de l'Association canadienne de théâtre amateur (ACTA) et grâce à cette organisation, un homme de théâtre éminent, M. Gratien Gélinas, a fait un séjour de 3 jours parmi les membres du Cercle Molière. Outre sa conférence des réunions - seminar - avaient été organisées, réunissant autour de M. Gélinas directeurs, comédiens, techniciens et bon nombre de personnes intéressées au théâtre, appartenant aux institutions d'enseignement ou à des sociétés culturelles.

Plus récemment un metteur en scène, diplômé de l'Ecole nationale du théâtre, M. Julien Forcier, envoyé par l'ACTA, a mis en scène une pièce dont la distribution était presque entièrement confiée à des jeunes comédiens de l'Atelier. Cet évènement et la visite de M. Gélinas ont considérablement stimulé l'activité au Cercle Molière.

LE THEATRE ET L'ENSEIGNEMENT DU FRANCAIS

Le Cercle Molière à ses débuts a fait oeuvre de philanthrope. Ses dons en espèces aux écoles françaises, aux sociétés de bienfaisance, à la Croix-Rouge, etc. lui sont devenus impossible aujourd'hui. Il est tout naturel qu'il revienne à son but véritable: le théâtre, au service de l'expansion culturelle française, de la langue parlée, devenu un sujet d'une extrême importance. En exemple dans ce domaine: les demandes qui lui ont été adressées d'aller donner

des représentations dans des régions où la population anglophone est majoritaire, Saskatoon et Regina, Sask., ou à peu près exclusive comme Fort William et Port Arthur, Ont. Dans ces deux derniers endroits la pièce que le Cercle Molière devait présenter avait été mise au programme français des écoles secondaires de cette année. Quelques jours après la représentation les élèves eux-mêmes l'ont jouée à leur tour devant leurs camarades. Inutile de souligner le bénéfice que ces étudiants en ont retiré et l'importance que les organisateurs attachaient à la visite du Cercle Molière.

LE THEATRE AMATEUR; MERVEILLEUX INSTRUMENT D'EDUCATION

Professionnel ou amateur, le théâtre est un art où se rencontrent tous les autres arts. Mais le théâtre amateur est plus spécialement désigné pour le travail préparatoire, d'abord par la pratique de la langue parlée, l'enrichissement du vocabulaire, surtout dans les milieux où les deux s'appauvrissent. Il améliore la diction en soumettant l'interprète à des exercises de projection de la voix, d'articulation, de respiration. De plus, le maintien et l'assurance en scène aideront le jeune comédien, plus tard, dans toutes les circonstances.

Tous les aspects du théâtre exigent de l'étude et de la recherche, qu'il s'agisse du choix, de l'approfondissement et de l'interprétation d'un texte ou de la présentation scénique. La voix, l'intonation tout autant qu'un costume, un maquillage, un éclairage concourent à la création d'un personnage.

C'est encore, souvent, au théâtre amateur que les nouveaux dramaturges doivent leurs premier essais, la présentation de leurs premières oeuvres. C'est à lui également que le théâtre professionnel doit un bon nombre de ses recrues de choix; à lui qu'incombe la tâche de préparer des auditoires pour le théâtre professionnel, surtout dans les régions éloignées des grands centres.

CONCLUSION

Tout ce qui précède démontre bien le rôle important que peut jouer, même avec des moyens modestes, le théâtre amateur sur un plan national.

Les services rendus au théâtre professionnel devraient lui donner droit à l'aide de celui-ci. Nous pensons particulièrement, pour l'avenir immédiat, à l'envoi de directeurs, de metteurs en scène professionnels aux groupes isolés à travers le Canada. Ceci serait en même temps un débouché excellent pour les

diplômés des conservatoires et écoles d'art dramatique en attendant l'établissement de véritables centres de théâtres dans tout le pays.

Nous pensons également que notre théâtre ne sera vraiment canadien - et bilingue - que dans la mesure où on donnera à la jeunesse les vrais moyens de s'exprimer. De ses rangs sortiront les futurs auteurs dramatiques, metteurs en scène, comédiens et autres spécialistes du théâtre. Il est donc nécessaire de faciliter l'accès aux bourses, aux écoles d'art dramatique à tous les jeunes amateurs canadiens. Outre des cours gratuits, leur subsistance devrait être assurée par des bourses suffisamment substantielles. Le cours terminé, le retour de ces jeunes gens dans leur région, pour y pratiquer leur art dans les institutions d'enseignement, les groupes amateurs, devrait être obligatoire pour une periode de 2 ou 3 ans et leurs services raisonnablement rétribués.

L'utilisation des talents de notre jeunesse canadienne-française dans nos provinces de l'Ouest aurait pour effet, dans une certaine mesure, d'enrayer un mal angoissant: les départs de plus en plus nombreux de nos meilleurs sujets dans le cadre artistique et culturel vers les grands centres de l'Est. Il est certain que la possibilité de se créer une carrière selon leurs goûts et leurs aptitudes les engagerait à demeurer, ou à revenir, dans les provinces.

Le séjour dans un milieu français imposé par leurs études, le contact avec les professeurs et élèves parlant leur langue et, enfin tout ce qu'une ambiance culturelle peut offrir d'enrichissant ouvrent de nouveaux horizons et donnent de l'assurance. Nos jeunes gens se rendraient mieux compte de l'utilité de leur présence et de leur travail parmi les leurs, de la nécessité de resserrer les liens qui unissent tous les Canadiens-français au sein et au service d'un Canada uni et bilingue.

L'établissement de centres culturels français avec des salles de spectacle modestes, mais bien conçues et pratiques, pouvant recevoir des

troupes professionnelles à l'occasion, permettraient à nos jeunes diplômés d'exercer l'enseignement de leur art et de contribuer pleinement à l'expansion d'une culture nationale.

Saint-Boniface, Manitoba
le 23 septembre 1964

Comité exécutif:

Président: Dr J.-M. Huot
Vice-Président: M. Gabriel Forest
Conseiller: M. Denis Belair
Trésorier: M. Louis Aubry
Secrétaire: Mlle Françoise Belair
Directrice Artistique: Mme P. Boutal
Directeur Technique: M. Gilles Guyot

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Kingston, Ontario
October 3, 1964

To the Royal Commission on Biculturalism
and Bilingualism

Sirs:

The persons whose names are appended beg to submit their suggestions on what might be done to ameliorate the existing tensions between English and French Canada. They would stress that it is only through a spirit of "give and take" that the problems resulting from our bicultural situation can be lessened and that in the long run everything rests, not on the specific measures that may be taken but on the spirit which the two groups bring to them. With co-operation and good will everything may be done, without it nothing.

The recommendations follow:-

A. BILINGUALISM

1. Canada is not now a bilingual nation. English is the predominant language, although the French language has a protected status in some defined areas. This group believes that a steady planned development aiming at the opportunity for ultimate (coast to coast) national bilingualism is essential to a united Canada.

2. Since the teachers and facilities to implement such a policy are at present insufficient, and since growing public support for such a goal needs to be further stimulated, this objective will take some time to achieve.

3. The working principle upon which the development of bilingualism should be founded, is that each official language group should have equality of language rights in public affairs anywhere in Canada. Although practical difficulties will, in fact, modify this principle, it ought to be maintained.

4. Both Federal and Provincial Governments ought to subscribe to this objective and take practical steps to implement it. The areas in which this principle ought to be applied are, for example:-

a. Parliamentary debates, not only in Ottawa but also in Provincial legislatures, in both languages - but supported by simultaneous translation systems.

b. Provincial Government official publications, in both languages, if so required.

c. The selection of public servants, both Federal and Provincial, who deal directly with the public. In this cognizance should be taken of the facts of English and French-speaking minority groups where they exist. The principle ought not to be based on any immediate numerical ratio, but rather on the provision of an

increasing number of such personnel as they become available. It is assumed that the numbers of bilingual people in Canada will increase.

B. LEARNING THE OTHER LANGUAGE

5. An ancillary right to a good education in one's own Canadian language is an opportunity to develop a knowledge and understanding of the other Canadian language and culture. This is a vexatious problem which swarms with uncertainties and technical difficulties, but which, in our view, has been too long neglected in our country, or at best approached half-heartedly.

6. The experience of other countries has shown that the acquisition of a quite respectable degree of proficiency in a second language, while by no means simple, is not nearly as improbable as Canadian educational experience up to now has appeared to suggest. In Holland and the Scandinavian countries, under the pressure of economic and cultural necessity, school children have long been expected to attain a usable fluency in some more widely-used tongue than Dutch or Norwegian. In Canada, where we are blessed with two languages of world-wide usage, and of primary economic and cultural significance, the impetus to emulate these examples ought to be great. The need is so pressing that we are driven to think that, were we a more imaginative people, we might by now have led the world in wide-ranging research and exploration in this specific area.

7. There is little doubt that much such research and experimentation is needed before positive evaluations can be made of the many approaches open in this country, and we urge as an immediate first step that the Canada Council, or some other suitable Federal agency, might consider setting up a fact-finding committee of language-teaching experts, whose first duty would be to visit other countries with an efficient record in language instruction, including those mentioned above, as well as multi-lingual states like the Soviet Union. The information thus gathered, when collated with research already undertaken by psychologists and neurologists, could constitute a source of vital importance to the Departments of Education of all the provinces during the difficult years of readjustment and innovation which undoubtedly lie ahead. For a valuable report on a situation strikingly similar to our own, see The Bilingual School: A Study of Bilingualism in South Africa, by E.G. Malherbe, Johannesburg (Longmans, Capetown, 1946). This very elaborate study showed that facility in one's own language is helped, not hindered, by schooling (at an early age) in a second language, as is scholastic achievement in general.

8. Meanwhile we feel that enough is known to justify our confidence that the language problem can be dealt with provided our aims are reasonable and that the good-will to achieve them exists on both sides. It should be emphasized that the aim of language instruction in the schools should not be stated in such unlikely terms as "to make every Canadian bilingual", inasmuch as knowledge of a language is so much a matter of degree that no one knows the meaning of the adjective "bilingual" in such a context. We do feel, however, that the

accomplishment of two purposes is a realistic aim.

(1) the creation of an educated élite who are "at home" in either language, though obviously more so in one than in the other;

(2) a degree of comprehension which would enable all Canadian children capable of completing High School to read a French or English newspaper or novel, or witness with profit and appreciation a French or English play or television program.

C. EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS

9. We believe that every Canadian child should have the right to be educated in the English language or in the French language, at the parents' choice, anywhere in Canada. The withholding or the explicit denial of such a right by several provinces in the past has probably done more than anything else to cause French Canadians to feel that they do not stand on an equal footing with English Canadians throughout the country. It is clear that Canada cannot endure except on a basis of equality between the two founding and dominant cultures, including equality of school rights for their members. We urge, therefore, that the principle be affirmed and its acceptance by the provinces be sought, that French-language schools should be established in every locality where the French-speaking population is sufficiently numerous to support schools of satisfactory standards out of the local taxes paid by French-speaking ratepayers and by other ratepayers who desire their children to attend such schools and out of a fair share of the legislative grants for which other schools in the locality are eligible. A clear line should be drawn between linguistic rights and religious rights. Religious rights are not the concern of this brief.

10. We recommend further that in the case of localities where French-speaking citizens are present but not in sufficient numbers to support French-language educational facilities of acceptable standards in the manner described above, the Dominion Government, acting in close co-operation with the government of the province, should lend its good offices to the protection of the school rights of the French-speaking minority by offering financial assistance for the provision of French-language facilities within existing public or separate schools. We are equally convinced that similar provision should be made for the protection of English-language educational facilities.

11. We believe that the principle of equality of English and French as languages of instruction in the schools of Canada is so vital to the stability and progress of our country that it should be written into the British North America Act. Once the principle is established as a constitutional right, responsibility for its enforcement will be fixed upon the courts of Canada, upon the provinces as the agencies primarily responsible for education, and upon every Canadian citizen.

If citizens are to exercise properly their duties in this respect, they will have to be informed accurately and consistently about the policies and practices of public educational authorities in implementation of this constitutional right. For this purpose we recommend that the federal government and the provincial governments co-operate to set up a Canadian Educational Commission, to be a continuing public agency composed equally of representatives of the two national cultures, to act as supervisor of the collective educational rights of both cultures, and to be invested with all necessary powers to collect and publish all information relevant to the implementation of this constitutional right. For similar suggestions, see the brief submitted by the Royal Society of Canada, in which such suggestions come from French-speaking Fellows, as also the similar suggestion, emanating from some members of the Montreal School Board, concerning the creation of a Federal Ministry of Education whose role would be substantially that of guarantor of this citizenship right throughout the Confederation. We recognize that the minority group might well hesitate to entrust this function to a Department of a central government elected by majority vote. We feel, therefore, that the Federal Government might take the initiative in setting up, in co-operation with the provincial authorities, the permanent Federal Education Commission.

12. We are aware that constitutional changes are required in order to effect this basic re-casting of Canadian educational policy, but we favour immediate initiation of efforts to secure consent of the provinces to this urgent reform. It may be objected that Quebec will be reluctant to derogate powers in the educational area to any supra-provincial body. We believe, on the contrary that Quebec will recognize in this proposal a guarantee to the French-speaking residents of other provinces of those same full rights of common citizenship which the Province of Quebec now extends to English-speaking minorities within its boundaries, and will support this measure provided (1) that the guaranteeing agency is "interprovincial" rather than merely "federal" in character, and (2) that its powers are constitutionally limited to assisting in the full exercise of cultural rights in the field of education. Initial opposition must be anticipated from some other provinces, where existing English-speaking school systems would henceforth be subject to some degree of administrative complexity; but we believe that such hesitations can be overcome, not only by an appeal to English Canada's sense of justice, which we think can be relied upon, but by a strong Federal initiative backed by financial and administrative assistance divorced from any direct connection with Federal politics by being channelled through an interprovincial body of the type envisaged.

D. CIVIL SERVICE

13. Many of the problems and frustrations afflicting the Federal Civil Service arise out of the language question. It follows that the achievement of the two modest aims summarized above under the heading of "Education" could go far to solve such problems.

14. We hold it to be fundamental to the concept of citizenship in

a bi-cultural state (or "bi-national" in the French sense) that any citizen should enjoy an active, not just a theoretical right to deal with his Federal Government in either of the two Canadian languages. At the same time we are convinced that the interests of both groups are best served by continued obedience to the principle of "quality first" in recruiting personnel for the Public Service. It would be foolish to deny that these two principles, both laudable in themselves, may often come into conflict in particular cases. We doubt that any easy formula can be expected to resolve all such conflicts, but we offer for consideration the following suggestions:

(i) The best, most modern and most rapid translation service in the world should be found in the capital of Canada.

(ii) Interdepartmental communications should be channelled through this service as necessary, to the end that any Federal Civil Servant may use his own language in discharging his daily duties.

(iii) It would be helpful to the general atmosphere if the Ottawa-Hull area were constituted a Federal District within which all public signs were displayed in both languages.

(iv) Inside this District basic competence in both languages should be considered a desideratum for all personnel occupying posts that bring them in contact with the public. Examples: post-offices, police, city administration.

(v) Other posts within the Federal District, for example technical and scientific personnel, should be filled on the basis of quality and suitability, without regard for bi-lingual proficiency save where other considerations are equal, having in mind the factors already mentioned, namely (a) the creation of an efficient inter-departmental translation service, and (b) the expectation that educational reform might produce within a generation a sufficient degree of practical bilingualism, at least among the better-qualified citizens whom one might hope the Public Service can attract.

(vi) Outside the Federal District, posts should be filled on the same basis as (v) above, namely "quality and suitability", but bearing in mind that the latter inevitably involves the candidate's proficiency in the language dominant in the area in which his duties lie.

E. PROPOSALS WITH RESPECT TO BROADCASTING IN CANADA

15. If national biculturalism is accepted as a vital element of the Canadian state and society, as this group believes it should be, then the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation must be used as perhaps the best instrument of public policy for the creation of a genuinely bicultural nation. It can only do this if it is free to pursue its policies without being subjected to partisan political interference. It must also be given the means to carry out such a policy, in a much more secure way than its present dependence on annual estimates plus commercial revenue. Its development budget, presently submitted on a five-year basis, should be extended to a ten-year period, or even longer, in order to shield this important instrument of national policy from the passions and prejudices of the day.

16. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation must be encouraged in its continuing attempt to expand radio and television service in both languages throughout Canada. While recognizing that the costs of providing such services (especially television service) preclude a universal coverage in both languages, this group believes that where any significant English or French-speaking minority exists, service must be provided for it in the primary language.

17. While recognizing that a beginning has been made, this group believes that the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation must give the highest priority to programming that will inform the people of the two cultures about each other. It is chiefly through the broadcasting media that the two cultures can be made aware of each other, and of each other's outlooks and accomplishments. It is perhaps not too much to hope that by such means the ignorance and prejudice which can lead to racial bigotry and national misunderstanding may be broken down.

18. In the sector of private broadcasting, it is hopeless to expect that private broadcasters will provide service and programming of the kind suggested above, unless they are forced to do so by regulation in the spirit of the Massey Report's observation that "broadcasting in Canada is a public service directed and controlled in the public interest by a body responsible to Parliament." The purposes of national biculturalism and national unity in the sphere of private broadcasting can be achieved only by restoring to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation its function as the guiding power in Canadian broadcasting, or by making the present Board of Broadcast Governors much more independent and powerful than it is now, in order to encourage it to regulate broadcasting in the national interest.

F. THE RULE OF LAW AND THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA

19. There are two great legal traditions in the Western World: one, the Civil Law tradition, continues the two thousand year old influence of the Roman Law, while the other finds its origin in the English Common Law as developed for almost one thousand years since the time of Henry II. Canadians inherit both traditions, the former prevailing

in Quebec and the latter in the other provinces and territories. These two traditions share common ideals of law and of the integrity of the judicial process. In the Supreme Court of Canada judges trained in the Common Law and the Civil Law sit together to hear appeals from all parts of Canada.

20. The Supreme Court of Canada should be continued in its present functions, following as it does the model and tradition of the English Superior Courts as they developed once the Act of Settlement (1701) had guaranteed the independence of the judiciary. The Supreme Court of Canada, along with our other Superior Courts, is a most important part of our great inheritance of public law and institutions. Sections 96 to 101 of the B.N.A. Act contain this system of judicature for the Superior Courts of the country. A reading of them reveals the hallmarks of several hundred years of judicial development. The judges are to be appointed from the autonomous legal profession, they are not civil servants. They enjoy guaranteed salaries and permanent tenure until death or an advanced age (seventy-five years) whichever comes first. They can only be removed earlier by joint address of Senate and House of Commons for grave misbehaviour. The result is a system of courts, at the apex of which is The Supreme Court of Canada, in which the judges need only listen to evidence, reason and conscience in their duty-bound endeavours to interpret the laws according to their meaning and purpose. This is the essence of judicial independence.

21. Constitutional provisions for a federal distribution of governmental powers, or for the protection of fundamental rights of minority groups or individuals, are of little value unless the final power to give them authoritative interpretation rests with an independent and permanent court. For Canada this should continue to be the Supreme Court of Canada as the final court of appeal.

22. At present the structure and powers of the Supreme Court of Canada are provided by ordinary federal statute, including the requirement that one-third of the judges shall be appointed from the Bar of the Province of Quebec. This latter provision ensures the presence of judges learned in the French civil law for the hearing of such appeals from Quebec. If it were thought reassuring to do so, these provisions could be specially entrenched in the Constitution of Canada.

G. FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Recommendations:

23. That the principle of equalization be extended to permit all provinces to provide levels of services comparable to those provided in the two wealthiest provinces at rates of taxation no higher than those required on the average in these two provinces (principle of fiscal equity). This would require that the equalization principle be extended to include the other provincial and municipal sources of revenue as well as the personal and corporate income taxes and

succession duties to which it is now applied with respect to standard rates equal to the rates permitted for tax abatement.

24. That where shared-cost programmes could be just as well administered autonomously by the provincial governments, they be transferred to the provincial governments, and along with them, the funds necessary to pay the share of the cost presently borne by the federal government. These funds should either be in the form of equalizing unconditional grants or of tax abatements from the personal and corporate income taxes plus equalization payments based on the average yield of the tax abatements in the two wealthiest provinces. The present programmes relating to public health, hospitalization, and resource development might, after careful examination of the problems involved be turned over to the provinces. At the same time, it would be valuable for the federal government to provide specialized consultative services in these fields and for reciprocal arrangements to be made among the provinces to eliminate hardships to individuals stemming from provincial and local residence requirements.

25. That the federal government should continue to play a role of leadership in maintaining and developing programmes in areas of general national interest, either by undertaking such programmes itself, or undertaking them jointly with the provinces.

Where appropriate, programmes initially undertaken jointly with the provinces should at the propitious time be assumed wholly by the provinces, with concomitant provision for transfer of funds previously provided by the federal government, to the provinces, either by equalizing unconditional transfers or by tax abatement combined with equalization payments based upon the average yield of the abatements in the two wealthiest provinces. In general, it is desirable that services related directly to individuals, as in the case of pension plans, should be provided federally in order to facilitate freedom of movement of individuals without hardship.

26. That there continue to be concurrent jurisdiction in the field of economic development, with provision for coordination of policies in order to maximize the production of the nation as a whole, and that the joint social objectives of the country as a whole and the particular social objectives of the provinces, may be achieved as fully as possible. This necessitates a continuation of federal control over monetary, fiscal, and tariff policy, although, at the same time, there is need for stabilization (anti-cyclical) and growth policies that will take the regional character of unemployment into account more effectively than hitherto.

27. That there should be standing machinery for inter-governmental co-operation and co-ordination in economic policies in order that both levels of government may work harmoniously in expanding the production and income of Canada as a whole. For this purpose there should be established in place of the present ad hoc inter-governmental conferences a standing Federal-Provincial Council assisted by two specialized subordinate commissions. The general Federal-Provincial Council, which should contain the Prime Minister and the premiers,

should be required to meet at least once a year. The tasks of the Council would be twofold. Its first function would be to review the overall economic position of the country and to advise the Federal and Provincial Governments in respect of financial, commercial and economic policies. In the exercise of this role the Council should be required to submit annually to the Federal Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures a report on the progress and achievements obtained. The second function of the Council would be to undertake at least once every five years a general review of the allocation of taxes and grants among governments.

28. That in performing its two major functions the Federal-Provincial Council should be provided with its own permanent secretariat and in addition be assisted by two special advisory commissions. One of these commissions, an Economic Development Commission, composed of expert advisers appointed by the Council, should be concerned with research and advice to the Council on matters concerning economic development and expansion and the co-ordination of the financial, commercial and economic policies of the Federal and Provincial Governments. The other specialized commission, an advisory Finance Commission, also appointed by the Council, should have as its primary task the review of the financial position of the Federal Government and the needs of the Provinces, taking into account the adequacy of Provincial revenues for meeting the cost of Provincial services together with provision for their expansion as seems reasonable. The recommendations of this commission would then be considered by the Federal-Provincial Council in arriving at an agreement between the governments of the Federation and of the Provinces determining the general allocation of revenues for the ensuing five years. In constituting the quinquenniel Finance Commission consideration should be given to ensuring both a measure of continuity in its outlook and a genuine receptiveness to new approaches to fiscal problems.

Comment on No.'s 23 to 26 above.

29. A national development policy combined with the inter-provincial application of the principle of fiscal equity, as recommended here, recognizes that the economy is not, and cannot be, compartmentalized within provinces, but is, and must be, integrated on a national--and for that matter an international--scale. It also recognizes that many services, particularly those relating to health, education, and welfare, although at least in part under provincial jurisdiction, are of general and vital importance to the whole nation. At the same time, these recommended measures would provide a great degree of provincial autonomy in determining the character of services and in influencing the course of economic development.

30. It is a corollary of our recommendations that the federal government must retain control over a large part of the major sources of revenue in order to pursue programmes of national importance and in order to make equalizing transfers in accord with the principle of fiscal equity.

31. It is an incidental outcome of our recommendations providing for equalizing transfers that Quebec, which has a personal income per capita less than the national average and considerably less than the average of our two wealthiest provinces, would be in a much stronger fiscal position than if it chose to be independent with respect to the provision of services and the raising of revenue and would thus be in a much stronger position to pursue its economic and social objectives.

32. The shared-cost programmes could be turned over to the provinces at no net cost to the federal government. The full implementation of the fiscal equity principle through equalizing transfers would require an increase in public revenue and therefore of taxation, an increase that would, however, be small in relation to the benefits that would ensue. The net increase would not likely exceed $500 million, less than eight per cent of the estimated budgetary expenditure of the federal government in fiscal year 1963-64.

Respectfully submitted:-

A.J. Carley, Royal Military College, Kingston

John G. Ellis, Professor of Civil Engineering, Royal Military College, Kingston

John Graham, Professor of Economics, Dalhousie University

Frederick W. Gibson, Professor of History, Queen's University

F.A. Knox, Professor of Economics, Queen's University

R.E. Jones, Registrar, Royal Military College

K.J. Leigh-Wood, Teacher, Kingston Collegiate and Vocational Institute

W.R. Lederman, Dean of Law, Queen's University

J.A. Leith, Associate Professor of History, Queen's University

A.R.M. Lower, Professor (Ermitus) of History, Queen's University

R.A. O'Brien, Kingston Whig-Standard

H.R.S. Ryan, Professor of Law, Queen's University

W.R. Sawyer, Director of Studies, Royal Military College

D.M. Schurman, Associate Professor of History, Royal Military College

Glen Shortliffe, Professor of French, Queen's University

G.F.G. Stanley, Dean, Royal Military College

R.L. Watts, Associate Professor of Political Studies, Queen's University

S.F. Wise, Associate Professor of History, Queen's University

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Mémoire #: 740-237

La Chambre de
Commerce de Chicoutimi
QUEBEC

A. RENSEIGNEMENTS SUR L'ORGANISATION

1. EFFECTIFS

Plus de 300 membres

2. BUTS

i) Appuyer et développer un système canadien de gouvernement représentatif;

ii) Voir au maintien d'un vigoureux sentiment canadien

iii) Stimuler l'économie

iv) Promouvoir la compréhension et des relations équitables entre le patronat et les employés.

B. QUESTIONS...

... EN PROVENANCE DU SERVICE DES AUDIENCES

p. 7
para. 35

"Cependant, nous avons la conviction profonde que le fait de parler les deux langues et de participer aux deux cultures... deviendra à brève échéance une nécessité économique."

Q. Pourquoi?
Jusqu'à quel point le français peut-il devenir une nécessité économique dans un contexte nord-américain essentiellement anglo-saxon?

p.7
para.36

"Le Canadien anglophone devra apprendre le français et comprendre la mentalité française pour commercer avec un Québec de plus en plus économiquement indépendant."

Q. Que faut-il entendre par l'indépendance économique du Québec?
Comment concevoir cette idée dans un monde de plus en plus interdépendant?

p. 8
para. 41-42
43

re L'Américanisation du Canada.

Q. Qu'est-ce que l'Américanisation?
Le Canada n'est-il pas déjà fortement américanisé?
Jusqu'à quel point le groupe canadien-français se soustrait-il à l'influence des Etats-Unis?
Les auteurs croient-ils que beaucoup de Canadiens anglais partagent leur point de vue, à savoir que le français au Canada est un rempart contre l'Américanisation?
Pourquoi le Canada anglais doit-il résister à l'Américanisation?

p. 9
para. 48

re L'évolution des sentiments

Q. Quels sont certains de ces sentiments?
D'où viennent-ils?
Est-il possible de les faire disparaître et comment?

(re para. 5) Comment "porter les données du problème à la connaissance des Canadiens sans tendance et objectivement, et qui doit le faire? La Commission aurait-elle un rôle à jouer dans ce domaine? Le Rapport préliminaire ne répond-il pas en partie à votre désir?

p. 12
para. 63

Q. Sont-ils d'avis que beaucoup de Canadiens anglais, en 1965 ont encore à l'esprit d'assimiler les Canadiens français?

Q. Dans la nouvelle constitution souhaitée, quel sort est réservé aux minorités françaises?

Q. La reconnaissance du caractère fondamentalement "bi-ethnique" du Canada signifie-t-elle l'assimilation totale des Néo-Canadiens à l'un ou l'autre groupe?

C. SECTION DE LA RECHERCHE

p.14
77

Ask whether the authors are familiar with non-Quebec objections to Angers, Morin, Rioux views on constitution.
If they are, then how do they deal with them?
If they are not, ask about their attitude to general dialogue. Should they be familiar? Why aren't they?

I'd like to know as much as possible about how this brief came to be written. Why did they do it? How?

21-5-65

CAI Z1
-63 B22

NO: 740-237

TITRE: Mémoire

AUTEUR: La Chambre de commerce de Chicoutimi.

Mémoire de 15 pages; 5 recommandation (s)

REMARQUES DE L'ANALYSTE:

Le mémoire se développe autour de l'idée qu'aucune solution au problème actuel ne pourra être envisagée sérieusement sans la conclusion d'un nouveau pacte scellé par une nouvelle constitution.
Les 5 recommandations formulées p. 14 para. 76 et suivant se rapportent toutes à la nouvelle constitution. On en trouve un résumé à la p. 1 du mémoire sous forme de déclaration de principe.

A L'ATTENTION DE LA RECHERCHE:

Rien à signaler

TABLE DES MATIERES:

	PAGES
RECOMMANDATIONS:	14
MEMOIRE:	
"Introduction"	2
"Les faits"	3
A - Evolution et affirmation du Québec	6
B - Contexte géographique et économique	8
"Les causes du problème actuel"	9
A - Evolution lente des sentiments	9
B - Absence de "planification" législative	9
C - Législation manquant d'audace	10
D - Manque de dialogue et de communication	11
E - Manque de maturité	11
Un facteur important: "le vouloir national des Canadiens"	12
Conclusion	15

Introduction

"Le Canada vit présentement une crise intense de nationalisme, crise qui pourrait se dénouer tragiquement si une solution appropriée n'est pas mise en oeuvre avant 1967." p.2

Foi en la Commission pour qu'elle "tire les conclusions audacieuses et suggèrent une solution de valeur qui tienne compte de toute la réalité canadienne." (1)

I - "Les faits"

- Existence de 2 groupes fondateurs qui ont chacun de ce fait, des droits acquis. (1)
- 1760 - date centrale: le groupe anglais "bénéficia de la puissance et du réconfort de la Mère-patrie"; le groupe C.F. "fut accablé par un sentiment d'abandon et d'isolement." p. 3
- Echec manifeste des mesures législatives visant à résoudre les problèmes d'incompréhension réciproque.
- Situation injuste pour les C.F. créée par les solutions juridiques.
- Le temps de la revendication est un temps révolu:
  "...nous sommes maintenant conscients qu'un peuple qui dépense ses énergies dans l'insécurité de la revendication est nécessairement freiné dans sa création collective." p. 4.
- Volonté des C.F. de s'affirmer dans l'action.
- Volonté de traiter en peuple adulte avec l'autre groupe.
- Les C.F.sont favorablement disposés à l'égard d'un nouveau Canada.

L'A.A.N.B.

1867 - consécration d'un pacte entre deux nations
- manifestation "d'une évolution constructive dans le sentiment politique du Canada." p.4

1964 - L'A.A.N.B. est-il adéquat? - Non:
"L'A.A.N.B. est dépassé et n'a plus la valeur de critère que doit nécessairement comporter une constitution." p.4.
"..loi d'inspiration et de frappe britannique. Elle consacre dans son inspiration et sa psychologie un statut national "d'ingénue non émancipée" et n'a jamais eu le caractère d'une constitution complète, inviolable, apte à résoudre intégralement le problème de la réalité ethnique canadienne." p.5.

(1) souligné dans le texte.

II - Les causes du malaise actuel:

A - "L'évolution lente des sentiments" entre les 2 groupes" p.9

- Existence de préjugés favorisant l'éloignement.
- Persistance d'une mentalité soucieuse de conserver les avantages consacrées par les faits, "bien qu'elle ne soit plus rentable sur le plan social". p.9
- Ces problèmes, normaux en pays biethnique, ont été dramatisés par nos hommes politiques.
- Urgence de faire connaître à tous les Canadiens toutes les données du problème, "sans tendance et objectivement".

B - "Absence de"planification" législative" p.10

- d'où une législation compliquée et relativement inefficace.

C - "Législation manquant d'audace" p. 10

- Lourde responsabilité des gouvernants fédéraux et provinciaux - à cet égard.

Ils ont manqué de lucidité, de courage très souvent, en omettant par calcul électoral d'édicter la loi courageuse au bon moment." p. 10 (ex. du drapeau et de l'hymne national).

"... si nos hommes politiques sont responsables de notre infantilisme politique, c'est justement parce qu'ils ont toujours refusé de considérer l'électeur comme un majeur." p.10.

D - "Manque de dialogue et de communication" p. 11

- Peu d'efforts déployés pour le développement du sens coopératif et de l'esprit d'équipe fédératif.

"...le manque de franchise aidant, les 2 groupes se sont placidement isolés dans une attitude de soliloque." p. 11.

E - "Manque de maturité" p. 11

- Nous sommes mal intégrés à la démocratie, faute de sens civique et de maturité politique.

"Nous avons négligé, par crainte et manque d'affirmation, de rompre les liens de tutelle exercés par les empires." p. 11

- incompréhension relative des concessions et renoncement inhérents à toute association véritable.

IV - Un facteur important: "le vouloir national des Canadiens"

- Le travail de la Commission serait vain sans la présence de ce facteur.
- Il n'y a plus rien à faire dans la Confédération:
  1. si les Canadiens veulent s'américaniser et consentent à l'annexion;
  2. si les C.A. veulent assimiler les C.F.; "asservir économiquement et culturellement le Québec; "continuer une association de mécontents" p. 12
- Au contraire, il revient aux C.A.:
  1. d'agir, s'ils se sentent solidaires des C.F.; "s'ils voient leur intérêt dans une association confédérative";
  2. de prouver qu'ils considèrent les C.F. comme des partenaires égaux et non comme un groupe de consommateurs et des associés de façade;
  3. de répondre de leur désir collectif de former une communauté unie et biethnique.
- Dans l'affirmative - urgence de se convaincre de la nécessité de négocier dans l'égalité; la formule juridique constitutionnelle suivra.
- Se vouloir national: condition sine qua non de toute modification au statut constitutionnel.
  "...nous perdrons tout par l'imposition d'un changement. L'imposition blesse, elle ne répare pas." p. 13.
- L'existence de ce vouloir collectif présupposé - nécessité d'une revision profonde de la constitution.

Conclusion

1967 doit marquer le départ d'un nouveau peuple canadien.

CONFIDENTIAL

BACKGROUND PAPERS

Brief #: 750-470

The Canadian Press, Toronto

OTTAWA

A. INFORMATION ON ORGANIZATION

1. MEMBERSHIP

The Canadian Press represents the co-operative effort of more than 100 daily newspapers to give this country's people the news of the world and of Canada in two languages.

2. AIMS

C.P. was set up during the First World War when newspapers in all parts of the country needed information about military happenings and Canadian decisions and policies. Its objective has been the improvement of the scope and quality of its news coverage through the printed word and pictorial illustration and through voice reports as well as news reports for broadcast.

It has bureaus at London, New York and Washington and correspondents in many countries. The bulk of its world coverage comes from Associated Press and Reuters News Agency. For source coverage in French outside Canada, C.P. relies on Reuters French Wire and Agence France-Presse, the French news agency.

3. HOW BRIEF WAS PREPARED

The brief was written because the Commission requested it. It is considered a "courtesy" brief. Basically, C.P. considered it had no arguement to present to the Commission! It was written in English by Bill Stewart, Montreal bureau chief and in French by Bertrand Thibault, chief of the service in French.

B. QUESTIONING OF WITNESS(ES)

PROGRAMME AND LIAISON SECTION

page 2
para. 4

Q. 1 Meetings - to what extent does brief show concerns of members of English or French service?

Have there been complaints or requests by English language papers for better reporting and interpretation of developments in French Canada? Or vice versa?

Has there been any discussion in C.P. (as there has been in so many national organizations) of the advisability or desirability of separating English and French services?

Is the French version of your brief a good representative sample of your French translation service?

page 3
para. 2 Q. 2 Explain
(Compare English and French versions)

page 3
para. 4 Q. 3 "Experimental French service for newspaper use" - explain. Does this mean that until 1951 there was no original reporting in French, but everything was in translation?

page 4
para. 1 Q. 4 Is the French broadcast news service as complete as in English? Are there French voice reports? How much is straight translation? How much is original?

page 4
para. 2 Q. 5 "The French wire is the first..." Why?

page 4
para. 3
page 5
para. 1,2,3 Q. 6 You say the volume of views delivered in French is almost precisely the same as in English. Yet the French speaking staff is not at all comparable to English.
What are the implications of this?

How many French-Canadian staff members are there? Of these how many are journalists? Where are these located?

How many English Canadian staff can work in French? Of these how many are journalists?

Is there any bonus or incentive for bilingual staff?

page 5
para. 5 Q. 7 "Difficulties of understanding"
Elaborate and explain.

page 5
para. 4 Q. 8 "Special interest to French Canadian about French Canada"
What is meant?

page 5
para. 5 Q. 9 Is the meeting ground you speak of so warmly the plains of Abraham where the publishers of Canada refight the battle every year?

page 5
para. 6
page 6 Q. 10 "The integrity of CP News reports has never been seriously questioned" What is meant by seriously?

page 6
para 2 Q. 11 What provisions are taken to improve "the scope and quality"?

page 6
para. 2 Q. 12 "Rests with the newspapers themselves" Why do you think it is that newspapers are so regional in their outlook? Do you think this is good enough to achieve "enlightened decisions" as referred to in para. 1 page 1.

page 6
para. 3 Q. 13 Where are foreign correspondents located? Is there one in Paris?

page 6
para. 3 Q. 14 What percent of copy comes from A.P. and Reuters?

page 7
para. 3 Q. 15 Why is source coverage in original French outside Canada more difficult to obtain? What correspondents in Washington or United Nation?

What meetings are considered "important meetings" for coverage in French? Who decides this? Where are roving reporters operative?

page 8
General Q. 16 Many French language papers get both French and English wire services. What English language papers get the French wire?

What specialist reporters do you have? What interpretive services on French-English relations do you provide?

You are in the business of reporting and interpreting news and events all over Canada. What is your thoughtful assessment of the seriousness in the present situation?

Has C.P. ever considered or applied for or attempted to raise extra or special funds in order to enlarge or intensify its interpretation of one part of Canada to the others?

August 31, 1965

NO.: 750-470

CA1 E1 -52E

TITLE: Brief

AUTHOR: The Canadian Press

Brief of....8.....pages; ....No.....recommendation(s)

REMARKS OF ANALYST: This brief, on the whole, takes a defensive position regarding the services of the Canadian Press with particular emphasis on the French services.

ATT.: RESEARCH: It would be advisable to check not only the given statistics in this brief but to go beyond this and examine the following:

1) a "content analysis" of the quoted figures (p.4-5)

2) check the actual volume of news-claimed to be 45 to 50 columns - filed to French newspapers (p.5)

3) check the comparative sizes of East and West and French Wires in relation to volume of news sent to large Montreal, Toronto newspapers.

4) check the comparative figures for French and English Broadcasting news.

5) check the volume of actual news of the French community of Canada that is carried by English news service and vice versa.

6) it would appear advisable to check statements regarding the linguistic composition of Canadian Press staff (p.2, p.4). Also, check the make-up of the Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa bureaus with some attention to the Maritimes (p. 4).

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

			PAGES
RECOMMENDATIONS:	none		
BRIEF:	I	History of French Canadian Membership in Canadian Press	1
	II	Technical Aspects of French Services	4
	III	Canadian Press Staff	4
	IV	Other Statistics on French Services	5 - 7

I History of French Canadian Membership in the Canadian Press (p.1-4):

- Canadian Press is a cooperative news gathering and sending service representing more than one hundred newspapers, with its head-office in Toronto.
- only in 1964 at suggestion of French-language editorial writer was an exchange of editorials between French and English language newspapers instituted.
- in 1917, 6 out of 103 charter members of Canadian Press (all in Quebec) were of French language.
- in 1964, 10 out of 102 newspaper members in three provinces publish in the French language.
- each member has one vote.
- in 1922-23 an experiment in delivering news in French to five evening papers was cancelled as "the cost involved proved too great" (p.3)
- in 1929 a concession was made to French language members reducing cost.
- in 1944 it was decided that assessment rates would be the same for both French and English members.
- in 1945, first news service in French to five radio stations.
- 54 French language stations in three provinces are now served by Canadian Press.
- in 1952 French service for newspaper news finally established.

II Technical Aspects of French Services (p.4)

- French teleprinters with accented letters.
- French Wire is first and only wire thus far converted to high speed - 25% faster than normal.

III Canadian Press Staff (p. 4)

- 54 out of 370 Canadian Press staff are French-speaking.
- of the editorial staff of 44 in Montreal and Quebec, 28 are French Canadians, 11 are bilingual English Canadians.
- French language member heads newspaper service in Quebec with staff of 11 in Montreal.
- Canadian Press' chief of bureau in Quebec is French Canadian.

IV Other Statistics on French Services (p. 5-7)

- 45 to 50 French language news columns are delivered per day and 25,000 words for broadcasting daily
- London, Paris, Washington bureaus only.
- bulk of Canadian Press' coverage comes from Associated Press of the United States and Reuters News Agency of Britain.
- "virtually all" of Canadian Press' reports of Quebec legislature are written in French.
- since 1959 a French language correspondent has been stationed in Ottawa.
- "important" meeting in French throughout Canada covered by French writing reporters.
- "Source coverage in French outside Canada has been more difficult".
- only in 1963 Canadian Press acquired access to Reuters French Wire and later also of Agence France-Presse.
- the brief claims "Thus it is inaccurate to say that CP's service in French is merely a translation service. Translation from English to French is carried out but CP also translates its own French copy as well as that of its French members for English newspapers.

CONFIDENTIAL

BACKGROUND PAPERS

Brief #: 750-530

Canadian Tourist Association

MONTREAL

A. INFORMATION ON ORGANIZATION

Incorporated under Federal Companies Act in 1929.

1. MEMBERSHIP

450 members consisting of

industrial and commercial companies active in the development of tourist business eg. transportation companies, hotels, restaurants, newspapers, TV and radio stations;

tourist association and

agencies and departments of governments, federal, provincial and local.

It is a bilingual association.

2. AIMS

to provide a medium for exchange of knowledge, ideas and experiences dealing with the promotion of tourist traffic, conventions and publicity;

to bring about united action in legislation and regulations affecting travel and tourism with a view fo their improvement.

At present the CTA is promoting a greater volume of interprovincial travel through a "Know Canada Better " programme.

Publication - Canadian Tourism (monthly)

3. PREPARATION OF BRIEF

Prepared by a committee and approved by Board of Directors of CTA.

B. QUESTIONING OF WITNESS(ES)

PROGRAMME AND LIAISON SECTION

page 3
no. 1 (b)

Q. 1 Do you consider privately owned restaurants as "public establishments"? If so, what aid can we give them to recruit bilingual personnel?

page 3
no. 1 (c)

Q. 2 Do you recommend any government action to insist on "timetable maps, car manuals and tourist guide books" being printed bilingually?

also Where "practical" what is [illegible]
Give [illegible] of "practical"

August 13, 1965.

SA STRUCTURE

L'Association Canadienne du Tourisme, société indépendante sans but lucratif, est le porte-parole officiel de l'industrie du tourisme au Canada.

Association nationale libre, elle est formée des institutions suivantes:

- 40 compagnies d'huile et de transport, de visites de ville, et des exploitants de ponts et de tunnels;
- 105 des plus grands hôtels, motels, restaurants, parcs, expositions, festivals;
- 120 autres compagnies industrielles et commerciales bénéficiant directement ou indirectement du tourisme;
- 80 journaux, revues, postes de radio et de télévision, agences de publicité et compagnies de relations publiques;
- L'Office du Tourisme du gouvernement Canadien et les offices touristiques des dix provinces, 20 associations provinciales et régionales d'initiative touristique;
- 50 bureaux d'information touristique et chambres de commerce dans les principales villes du Canada;
- 35 des plus grandes associations industrielles, nationales et provinciales, activement intéressées à développer le tourisme.

SES BUTS

En vertu de sa charte fédérale, l'Association Canadienne du Tourisme a pour objet:

(a) De servir de centre de renseignements, d'idées nouvelles et d'expériences qui ont trait à l'initiative touristique, aux congrès et à la publicité.

(b) De présenter un front commun dans le domaine de la législation et des règlements, dans le but de les améliorer, et de façon générale de maintenir un organisme consacré aux intérêts de ses membres.

En général, de maintenir une organisation consacrée au bien-être de ses membres.

SES MOYENS D'ACTION

1. **Services à ses membres**

   ► Une publication mensuelle: Canadian Tourism.

   ► Documentation et matériel publicitaire fournis aux journaux, revues et postes de radio et de télévision.

   ► Conseils aux corps publics sur l'organisation et l'expansion du tourisme.

   ► Publications et études spécialisées sur l'industrie du tourisme.

   ► Documentation disponible pour tous ses membres.

2. **Assemblées régionales et congrès national**

Au congrès annuel, des membres de l'est à l'ouest du pays, présentent des rapports et discutent toutes les phases de l'industrie, échangent des informations et des idées, et élaborent en commun de nouveaux projets. C'est au congrès annuel qu'on décide de la politique à suivre. Des assemblées sont aussi tenues chaque année dans différentes régions du Canada et des Etats-Unis.

3. **Travail des comités**

Dans le cadre de l'association, 30 comités, sur différents aspects du développement du tourisme, siègent régulièrement.

4. **Contacts avec les gouvernements et les plus grandes associations**

L'A.C.T. fait des représentations aux gouvernements et entame des pourparlers avec les chefs de départements et les directeurs d'associations, afin d'établir un meilleur climat pour l'organisation et l'expansion du tourisme.

SA RAISON D'ETRE

L'Association Canadienne du Tourisme est le seul trait d'union entre les différents secteurs de la grande industrie du tourisme. C'est à la suite de réunions tenues en 1929 qu'on a reconnu la nécessité d'un effort collectif. A la suite de ces assemblées, on vota l'adoption d'une charte qui autorisait la création d'un organisme touristique national, maintenant sous le nom de l'Association Canadienne du Tourisme.

SA CONSTITUTION

L'A.C.T. comprend un conseil d'administration de cinq officiers supérieurs et 50 directeurs élus par les membres à l'assemblée générale annuelle. Ce corps dirigeant est responsable de l'administration générale et du bon fonctionnement des affaires, des fonds et des biens de l'association. Ce conseil d'administration élit un comité exécutif et lui délègue des pouvoirs spécifiques.
Sous la direction des officiers, directeurs et des membres des comités le programme de l'ACT est administré par le gérant général assisté de 6 personnes au siège social national à Toronto.

LE BUREAU DE L'A.C.T.

PRÉSIDENT HONORAIRE — L'hon. Mitchell Sharp, ministre de l'industrie et du commerce, Ottawa.

PRÉSIDENT—M. N. Murray Brown, vice-président des ventes, Christie, Brown and Company, Toronto.

EX-PRÉSIDENT—M. Pierre Delagrave, vice-président, ventes-voyageurs, Canadian National, Montréal.

PREMIER VICE-PRÉSIDENT — M. Hugh B. Main, assistant vice-président, Canadian Pacific Airlines, Vancouver.

DEUXIÈME VICE-PRÉSIDENT—M. Isidore C. **Pollack,** président, Maurice Pollack Limitée, Québec.

TROISIÈME VICE-PRÉSIDENT — M. Dalton Waller, président, Waller Catering Company, Toronto.

Comités de l'ACT

PROJETS

Prix—*M. Hugh Main,* assistant vice-président, Canadian Pacific Airlines, Vancouver.

Biculturalisme—*M. Pierre Delagrave,* vice-président, Ventes-voyageurs, Canadien National, Montréal.

Canotage—*M. Robert Kelly,* gérant, Allied Boating Association of Canada, Toronto.

Entrée de frontières— *M. W.S. Burton,* président, Detroit and Canada Tunnel Corp., Detroit.

Centenaire—*M. P.H. Bennett,* directeur des relations extérieures, Canadian Breweries Limited, Toronto.

Histoire—*M. Guy Moore,* gérant général, Huronia Historical Development Council, Toronto.

Tourisme interprovincial—*M. Roy Carson,* coordonnateur de la publicité et de la mise en marché, British American Oil Co., Toronto.

Campagne d'embellissement—*M. Eber J. Rice,* président, Ontario Hotel and Motel Association, St-Thomas.

ANOT-ACT—*M. I.C. Pollack,* président, Maurice Pollack Limitée, Québec.

Projet Hospitalité—*M. L.J. Adams,* président, Avis Rent-A-Car of Canada, Montréal.

Relations extérieures—choix annoncé plus tard.

Recherche—*M. A.J. Conduit,* vice-président, Reader's Digest, Toronto.

Services touristiques—*M. G.B. Rumble,* Fern resort, Orillia.

Membres américains—*M. C.E. Leeming,* Chicago Tribune, New York.

Relations avec les associations professionnelles—*M. P.H. Bennett,* directeur des relations extérieures, Canadian Breweries Limited, Toronto.

ADMINISTRATION

Budget et finances—*M. H.M. Dagg,* Toronto.

Lieu du congrès 1968—*M. W.E. Emerson,* président, Pepsi-Cola Canada Ltd., Montréal.

Services français—*M. Lucien Bergeron,* directeur, Office Municipal de Tourisme, Montréal.

Congrès général 1965—*M. Hugh Main,* assistant vice-président, Canadian Pacific Airlines, Vancouver.

Recrutement—*M. G. Ross Herington,* président, Association of Canadian Distillers, Montréal.

Orientation—*M. W. Gordon Wood,* vice-président, Ventes, Air Canada, Montréal.

Mise en nomination—*M. Pierre Delagrave,* vice-président, Ventes-voyageurs, Canadien National, Montréal.

Résolutions—*M. I.C. Pollack,* président, Maurice Pollack Limitée, Québec.

PRIX

Concours régionaux—*M. J.G. Fisher,* gérant renseignements-voyageurs, Canada Steamship Lines, Montréal.

Concours sur le canotage—*M. Robert W. Kelly,* gérant, Allied Boating Association of Canada, Toronto.

Coupe de l'Institut Canadien des Vins—*M. Maurice Gervais,* assistant gérant général, Banque Canadienne Nationale, Montréal.

Concours sur la conservation—*M. G.W. Foote,* agent général touristique, Canadien Pacifique, Montréal.

Concours des dépliants—*M. L.G. Bowles,* T.V. Guide, Toronto.

Concours de films—*M. A. McDermott,* gérant des ventes, Andy McDermott Sales Ltd., Toronto.

RECRUTEMENT

Toute société, compagnie, corporation, association, tout individu ou service de gouvernement qui est intéressé dans le développement de n'importe quelle forme de tourisme, de promotion, de congrès, ou de la publicité au Canada, est éligible comme membre de l'association.
La classification des membres de l'A.C.T. et les honoraires pour l'année 1964 sont les suivants:

Classe I Gouvernement et Région	$25 à $5,000.
Classe II Transport	$30 à $ 600.
Classe III Service de Tourisme	$30 à $ 500.
Classe IV Industrie et Commerce	$30 à $ 350.
Classe V Membres associés	$ 75.

DIRIGEANTS DU SIEGE SOCIAL

Laurent G. Ecroyd
Gérant général

Rod H. Thomson
Gérant des projets

Erwin E. Kreutzweiser
Assistant Exécutif

L'Association Canadienne du Tourisme
37 est, rue King, Toronto 1, Ontario.

750-53d



L'ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DU TOURISME

Ce qu'elle est . . .

Ce qu'elle fait . . .

Comment elle fonctionne . . .

37 est, rue King
Toronto 1, Ont.
CANADA

Téléphone: 364-4226

BRIEF TO

ROYAL COMMISSION ON BILINGUALISM AND BICULTURALISM

by CAUGHNAWAGA DEFENCE COMMITTEE

John Curotte, Chairman, March 1965

Indians in Canada favour two languages, two cultures.

Indians in Canada favour the retaining of our own language and speaking one of the two languages recognized officially by the Federal courts.

Indians in Canada favour retaining our own culture of dignity and respect, while the whiteman can retain his own more modern but more fragile and confusing culture.

If this is what "bilingualism" and "biculturalism" means --then Indians in Canada favour this.

If it does not mean exactly this, we are opposed to any changes, because any change will surely be aimed to violate our rights and our enjoyment of life.

The present and future development of this land between Atlantic, the United States, Pacific and Russia depends on reason, intelligence and understanding the ways of others. This is obvious to the sincere.

The present discussions before the Commission must be recognized as a possible source of original misunderstanding, and false encouragement which may lead to confusion and discord. This confusions and discord can lead to destruction of the white man's way of life and world.

PART 2...

In the first place, it must be recognized that the White society in Canada cannot have biculturalism if this means "two" cultures. The White society has one culture "The Pursuit of More Possessions and Power". Canadians of British, French, Hebrew, Italian, German, Ukranian ancestry may deny this, but the general principle is the same for all ethnic white groups. While the British pressed these Pursuits of Possession and Power more aggressively and successfully in the past, other people are now following in their exact example, imitating their ways, and hoping to achieve their financial success and security. The French-Canadians are now making it clear that they are abandoning their sub-culture of enjoyment, ease and frivolity to enter the sub-culture of the successful British. However, there is to be no criticism of this as self determination must be the right of all people and the French-Canadians are to be honoured for this decision and the self-discipline and self-sacrifice that goes with this.

The "Culture of the Pursuit of Possessions and Power" is based on white people obtaining, holding and securing in the future. The collecting can be anything from real estate, money, wealth, assets and real things to accumulation of power, prestige, wisdom, prominence, authority and influence.

Therefore, white man's culture does not vary except in minor details and it is in direct contrast with the Indian or Red Man's "Culture of the Human Being". The Red Man's culture was to glorify the human, physically, mentally and morally. Our laws were created over thousands of years. Ours was the Culture of the First Democracy, the First United Nations--our Iroquois Confederacy. The Red Man have shown Self Mastery, have endured great physical exertions, trials, torture and pain. We have traditionally memorized from generations past our laws, legends, lores, treaties and obligations of all Red Men. This has been our Culture which has made Canada a nation of Two Great Cultures--the Indian or Red Man's and the White Man's with all its small minor variations and sub-cultures.

The ancient Red Men had a code which would not allow them to lie, cheat, steal, deceive or act in any way that would be regarded as without honour. The culture of the Red Men despises being possessed by possessions, being mastered by comfort, being dominated by the competitive struggle for ownerships.

The "Culture of Possessions and Power" which is the white man's way of life and the Red Man's "Culture of the Human Being" are different cultures. This is not what has been discussed but variations of the first only.

As to two languages, it has long been accepted that the Red Men are entitled to their own original ancient language which precedes that of the languages of the Western world by thousands of years.

However, the Red Men welcomes, for the purpose of survival in the world of competition, a second language which has proven to be the English language despite some 320 years association with the French language which was the first white man's language heard by the Iroquois in about 1645. It is clear that we are part of a Two Language World.

The idea of "Equal partnership"between two founding races" must be challenged by the 220,000 Indians on reserves in Canada and the 150,000 of Indian blood who are not of Indian status, and whose population is growing so fast we will be a large part of the population of this country at the end of the next century. We were here first.

As to "rights"in this land, this was and is our homeland for 200 centuries before the coming of the white man. We were never defeated.

We Indians did not submit, did not swear allegiance, and did not surrender but made honourable treaties with the British government at that time, Canada is "Successor and inheritor" of the obligations of those treaties.

Just as Jacques Cartier did not discover Canada--our people have lived here for thousands of years before him--it is false and untrue to consider either French or English as "founders" of a land that already was ours and which we never lost by battle, defeat or conquest, but instead allowed peaceful settlement and occupancy of the fugitives from another world.

So the "founding races" are Indians, and the others can be called the "invading races", or the "second coming races" or whatever fits!

If "equal partnership" is to exist, it cannot forget the superior claims of Indians, and if the difference in population between 12 million English to 5 million French (a difference of 8 million) is to be overlooked as unimportant, then the difference in population between 5 million French and 350,000 Indians (a difference of 4,650,000) must also be overlooked. "Equality" of groups which are so uneven in numbers should also include Indians and bring into it "multi" instead of "bi".

As Iroquois, we did not have choice in our white associations. We had to defend ourselves from combined forces of Hurons and French. As a result our first friendships were with English and Dutch-speaking first settlers.

Later, during the French occupation, except for a small minority of Iroquois, our relationship with the French was only with priests who came to do missionary work for the Roman Catholic faith. After 300 years of being neighbours with French-speaking people living in the Province of Quebec, we have not been made to "feel at home". In fast, anything the French-Canadian people may have against English-Canadians, we Indians have more against both. We know there can be no such thing as equality between any two objects, any two persons, or any two groups. One or the other is always stronger. Equality is against all laws of nature.

We Indians believe there are three trials into the future. "Confederation" can continue with small changes in tax arrangements between provinces. But after all that is white man's business, not ours. This does not change our treaties and what is due to us from Canada.

These payments coming to Indians are not charity but our rights earned in exchange for certain mineral rights, and giving white settlers peaceful occupancy of our homeland when they could not defend themselves against us. Now we have our rights clearly defined under the Crown and Confederation and under Crown and Confederation we expect our just due.

Indians could be wiped out if there is to be any attempt to change the obligations from the Crown and Canada over to provincial authorities. We believe that what has worked for all people in Canada should not be changed and should maintain. However, other courses have been suggested. We have talked about them between ourselves.

The second is "associate statehood" which is satisfactory with Indians as long as Indian lands and rights and obligations remain with the Federal Government of Canada. If Quebec becomes an associate state with the rest of Canada, we in Caughnawaga would also separate from Quebec and become a separate associate state with the rest of Canada. Our reserve is bigger than some countries in Europe,

has a land value of over $350 millions and we feel that we should be entitled to refuse to be taken into the Quebec associate state and establish our own independence. This is just as reasonable as Quebec becoming an associate state. The problems of crossing borders and entering and leaving Caughnawaga would have to be guaranteed to us, and further guaranteed by the Canadian government, but our rights to withdraw from an associate state of Quebec would be quite legal and logical. Our treaties were not made so that Caughnawaga or any Indian reserve in Quebec can be separated from Canada.

As for "Separatism", if this is what the majority of the people of the Province of Quebec want, and the Canadian government gets proper payment for selling such a large part of Canada, Indians will naturally stay with the government of Canada rather than the government of Quebec.

We Iroquois know there is no future in Quebec and in being French-speaking. Our future, if any, is in the English-speaking world and our jobs are in the United States and not in Quebec province. In Caughnawaga over 90% of our men work in the United States and jobs for any of them is never likely to be found in Quebec province.

As to speaking French, not more than 5% of the people of Caughnawaga speak French after over 300 years of either living in Montreal or living next door to Montreal and being surrounded on all sides by people who are mostly French-speaking. It is quite possible that Mohawks cannot learn French because although our students try hard at school, they nearly all fail in French.

Compalints of French-Canadians about Canadian "socie ty" not giving them equal economic, political or social opportunities can also be said by Indians who know that changing laws will never give equality to anyone. Giving political equality to an aggressive minority gives them superiority. There can be no equality by

legislation, only by studying, working and accomplishing. Indians feel that demands for "equality by legislation" will settle nothing. We are old and wise in the ways of human relationships and know that the only true equality between people comes from the heart, and then only when one or the other has the superior strength to enforce equality.

The "persecution" of French-speaking people in other provinces outside Quebec is nothing compared with the "persecution" of Indians. For example, in cities like Winnipeg, Indians are the last to be hired, the first to be fired, and are not waited on or served in many public places or are not admitted on the same terms with other people.

It seems that many people feel that Indians do not know their situation. This is not true. Indians know that when and if they become qualified to compete with others they will have a right to get what is theirs. If Indians are not prepared to compete in the professions, commerce, industry and social life, they will not have what they wish. It would seem that this goes for French-Canadian people too.

We Iroquois in Caughnawaga feel we should say something about the people of the other nine provinces who want to take on what Iroquois did not want three hundred years ago, the speaking of French. If the people of the other nine provinces feel that their future is in the French-speaking world, this is their decision. But Indians long ago learned that no people, no group of Indians could stay united together and speak two different languages. There can be no "second" language in any province. One language will choke out the other just as English has in nine provinces and French has in the tenth.

If during the next 100 years the English language is thrown out of the other nine provinces by the aggressive energy of the French language, this will leave the people of Caughnawaga as an English-speaking outpost, along with Indians of some 2000reserves in Canada. However, as there will then be about 12 million Indians in Canada by that time speaking English, there will be just about as many English speaking natives here then as there are today. But we may be lost in a sea of 38 million French-speaking Canadians and a few English-speaking ones left!

CONCLUSION

When we Iroquois people were defending ourselves from the French and their Indian allies, we were hardly interested in learning their language but the language of our allies. Since then our alliances has been with the British Crown, and our work has been in a country which has only one common language, the United States.

We have sought to preserve the traditional language of the Oneidas, Cayugas, Onondagas, Senecas, Tuscaroras and the Mohawks ---The Iroquois tongue among our people in our Indian homes. In the outside world, whether it is in South America, United States, Canada or anywhere our men are working in steel work the language is English. Our choice of "bi" or two languages is natural, normal and practical. Iroquois and English makes us a two-language group in Canada and we feel that any change or addition is unfair, unnecessary and will not happen. After 300 years of our "modern ways" in which almost no Iroquois speak French, we will not learn it now with all due respect to all of the desires of persons concerned with their own welfare who feel we should.

From the viewpoint of the Caughnawaga Defence Committee and its members, we oppose any proposal to extend or force English and French more widely in Canada. We feel that the people of the Province of Quebec can develop their social, commercial and industrial future under present rules and regulations. We Iroquois of Caughnawaga do not intend to change our ways. We do not intend to give up our jobs which are all English-speaking. We know there is no employment for us in the French language speaking world. This is an economic fact.

Iroquois reject any change in the language conditions of the country, and, as it is our rightsas warriors who were never conquered, we do so proudly.

John Curotte, Chairman
CAUGHNAWAGA DEFENCE COMMITTEE
Caughnawaga Reserve, Que.
March 1965.

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CONFIDENTIAL

BACKGROUND PAPERS

See notes on cover

Brief #: 740-289

Caughnawaga Defence Committee

MONTREAL

A. INFORMATION ABOUT THE CAUGHNAWAGA RESERVE

The reserve is situated 5 miles south-west of Montreal on the south shore. Band membership numbers 4,132 of whom 3,775 live on the reserve. They are members of the Iroquois Confederacy and are now English-speaking.

The men, noted for their ability to work at great heights have for years been employed in the structural steel industry and now mostly find employment in New York State. There are quarries and a golf course on the reserve which offer additional employment. Other occupations include factory work, office work, tree surgery and manufacturing and sale of handicrafts.

The reserve covers 12,477 acres and has a land value of $350 million.

The reserve is governed by 12 councillors who elect one of their member as chief. The present chief is Andrew Delisle. The band council is the official spokesman of the reserve.

It should be noted that this brief is not from the band council as such.

B. QUESTIONING OF WITNESS(ES)

PROGRAMME AND LIAISON SECTION

General	Q. 1	What is the role of the Defence Committee and what is its relationship to the Band Council? (i.e. a question to establish the representativeness of the brief).
page 2 para. 3	Q. 2	You refer to the Iroquois Confederacy as being the first United Nations. The reputation for democracy and brotherhood amongst the Iroquois is well-known. Would they from their own experience have any recommendations relating to the relations between French-speaking and English-speaking Canadians?

page 6 para. 3	Q. 3	They say that is is possible that Mohawks cannot learn French because nearly all their students fail in French. Do they find that the students have difficulty with other languages? Do the few Mohawks who are French-speaking have trouble with English?
page 7 para. 4	Q. 4	They say there can be no second language in any province. Would they elaborate on this statement? What about European countries with two or even three official languages?
page 8 para. 3	Q. 5	They say they have sought to preserve the traditional language of the Aneidas, Cayugas etc. a) Do all these tribes speak the same language i.e. Iroquois? b) How successful have they been in preserving the Iroquois language?
General	Q. 6	Have they any specific suggestions as to the preservation of Indian languages and culture?

August 13, 1965.

CONFIDENTIAL

BACKGROUND PAPERS

Brief #: 750-475

Canadian Slovak League

TORONTO

A. INFORMATION ON ORGANIZATION

1. MEMBERSHIP

Approximately 4,500 adult and youth members in 65 branches across Canada. It was founded in 1932, and is by far the largest Slovak organization of national character. It is now conducting a campaign for new members.

2. OBJECTS

to create an insurance fund and provide life, disability and sickness insurance to members. In its program it has also cultural and educational aims. Supports the establishment of a free Slovak State.

3. PREPARATION OF BRIEF

Information not available.

B. QUESTIONING OF WITNESS(ES)

1. PROGRAMME & LIAISON SECTION

P.2 para. VII — "..... some status should be given to these languages especially to those spoken by large groups, in education, in the press and in cultural expression..." Later on the brief suggests that the "native tongue" should be taught on the high school level.
Would they have other, specific suggestions re. some status in the press, etc.

p.3 para. Bicult. — Yes, Canadian culture is basically Western. But if you interpret the meaning of the word "culture" as a result of a training by which man's, or a group's moral and intellectual nature is elevated, then, wouldn't you come to the opinion that there is some difference between English and French culture, and also that these two cultures were the pillars of the Canadian Confederation in 1867 and since then?

3-16-65

750 - 475

BRIEF SUBMITTED TO

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON BILINGUALISM AND BICULTURALISM

Canadian Slovak League,
220 Glencarry Avenue,
Hamilton, Ontario.
30 June, 1964.

(I) Canadians of Slovak origin came to Canada, or were born of parents, from multilingual and multicultural states: Austria-Hungary and Czecho-Slovakia. Many of them still bear in mind political struggles and social and cultural clashes which resulted from the policy of preference of one people or of one language and from the attempts to impose one culture or one language on the population of various ethnic origins.

(II) Canadian Slovak League as the representative of the large majority of Canadians of Slovak origin welcomes, therefore, the initiative of our Government to find ways and solutions of the problems which result from the fact that Canada's population is not unilingual and that Canadian governments in the past as well as at the present day discarded the theory of "melting pot" and stand for the principle of integration and respect for the linguistic and cultural diversity.

(III) On the basis of our past experiences in Austria-Hungary and Czecho-Slovakia, which states were disintegrated primarily because of failing to solve the cultural, linguistic and political problems of their various nationalities, we sincerely recommend to look for an appropriate solution of the problems of Quebec without delay in order to preserve the unity of Canada. And we also recommend to consider the aspiration and rights of other than English and French speaking groups. We fully realize that a comparison between the above mentioned states and Canada is only partly correct, especially with regard to groups which immigrated to Canada after the confederation was created by the English and French groups, but history of those countries should be a teacher for us in many respects.

(IV) Before expressing our particular views on the problems of bilingualism and biculturalism in Canada we would recommend that the Royal Commission give some consideration to the constitution and practical policies

of Switzerland, where, for many centuries four ethnic groups live in harmony even though one of the groups the German, always possessed a large majority of territory and of population.

II

Our Views on Bilingualism

(V) To our knowledge the British North America Act, 1867, Section 133, gave the French language official recognition on the floor of the Federal Parliament, in the debates as well as in the Acts of the Parliament. Since the Legislative Authority of the Parliament of Canada extends throughout Canada over all matters assigned to it, we feel that recognition of the French language should be extended to all Federal offices and to all fields which are under the Federal jurisdiction.

(VI) In our opinion a recommendation should be made by the Royal Commission that our Constitution be amended in this respect, declaring English and French official languages of all Canada. Any citizen should have the right to address federal services either in English or in French and receive an answer in the same language.

(VII) In view of the fact that about 26% of the population of Canada are of other than English or French origin, the justice would require to extend "bilingualism" also to this part of Canadian citizens. All Canadians of non-British and non-French extraction select either English or French language as their Canadian language, but many also desire to preserve and cultivate their "mother tongues" which are Canadian languages too. Some status sholud be given to these languages especially to those spoken by large groups, in education, in the press and in cultural expression. We fully realize that it would be unrealistic and harmful to the further development of Canada to ask for more than two official languages, but we also realize that neglecting the linguistic facts of our country could lead to undesirable situations. It might be expected that in the course of time either English or French will become the Canadian language of the descendants of all immigrants to Canada. But the present generations will never accept the melting pot theory and discard their languages. From the point of view of the interest of Canada any disregard for these languages which are the best media available to the "new-Canadians" for the preservation of their cultural integration into Canadian cultural stream would be harmful.

(VII) The governments of Canada have encouraged, on behalf of the two founding peoples" immigration into Canada from various countries. Therefore Canada should remain officially bilingual, with English and French as the languages of State-administration, but that should not exclude factual bilingualism where one of the languages is neither English nor French. While English or French should be for Canadians of other than English or French origin the official language, the "native tongue" should not be discarded and should be taught on the highschool level, where there is a reasonable demand for it. In some areas of heavy concentration of individual ethnic groups the instruction may start at the elementary school level.

(IX) In general, we feel that encouragement should be given to the population of Canada to study both official languages and in any case to study more than one language. This is for cultural as for economic reasons.

III

Biculturalism

(X) Canada belongs, in our opinion, to the Western culture with the exception of the small Asiatic monorities, and we do not see any meaningful differences between the culture of the English, French, Ukrainian, German or Slovak segments of Canada's population. We all share the heritage of Greece and ancient Rome which Christianity developed into the universal Western culture to which individual nations added flavour of their folklore.

(XI) Therefore, we do not share the opinion that Canada is basically bicultural, the basic cultures being that of the British and the French. We share the opinion that we are witnesses to the birth of a Canadian culture, basically Western, to which the British, French, Ukrainian, Italian, German, Slovak etc. sequents of Canada's population contribute with their cultural assets, talents, folklore etc. For such a view speaks not only the fact that Canada is a young nation rapidly developing its own identity but also geographical and demographic factors, which affected the original British and French "cultures" gradually even in the past.

(XII) By preserving two official languages we should strive to build a Canadian culture which will have all-Canadian attributes. Schools, communication media and educational institutions, should purposely serve the aim of promoting our proper all-Canadian culture either in English, French or other languages.

IV

A Capital district for Canada

(XIV) In view of the ethnic composition of Canada we feel that we should have a Capital district, truly bilingual and extended into the Province of Quebec. The name of Streets and public places should be, as soon as possible, bilingual and so also the instructionin public schools in the Capital District, for which the name "Ottawa" should be retained.

V

A New Constitution

(XV) From the views expressed heretofore it results that Canada should have a new Constitution and we would again suggest to look for inspiration in some European countries--- Switzerland especially--- in which for centuries people of various languages found a way of harmonious development.
In preparing the Constitution or amendments to a repatriated B.N. A. Act, the peculiar position of the Province of Quebec should be taken into consideration with the view to preserve the unity of Canada.

(XVI) We feel that the Commission and the Government of Canada should deal with this problem without delay.
Submitted on behalf of the Canadian Slovak League this June 30, 1964.

John Lucas
Supreme President
Canadian Slovak League

NO. 750-475

TITLE: Brief submitted to the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism.

CA1 S1 -1822

AUTHOR: Canadian Slovak League.

Brief of 4 pages; 7 recommendations.

REMARKS OF ANALYST:

The Canadian Slovak League is deeply concerned with the problem of Canada's linguistic and cultural diversity; and all the more so because Canadians of Slovak origin come from Austria-Hungary and Czecho-Slovakia, two multilingual and multicultural states which disintegrated because they failed to solve this problem. Switzerland did solve it, and the Royal Commission should give some consideration to the Swiss constitution and practical policies. The League advocates the finding of a solution without delay in order to preserve the unity of Canada.

ATT.: RESEARCH

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

PAGES

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Switzerland ..... paragraphs IV-p. 1

2 official languages English and French..... VI-p. 2

Status for "mother tongues" of large groups..... VII-IX pp. 2-3

Bilingual Capital District ..... XIV-p. 4

A New Constitution.....XV-p. 4

BRIEF:

Introduction..... 1

"Our Views on Bilingualism"..... 2 - 3

"Biculturalism"..... 3 - 4

"A Capital District for Canada 4

"A New Constitution"..... 4

No.: 740-234

TITLE: Brief submitted to the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism by the Canadian Society of Microbiologists

CA1 Z 1 -63

AUTHOR:

Brief of 14 pages; 1 recommendation

REMARKS OF ANALYST:

This short, non-controversial brief is a history of the society and of bilingualism within it. As well, it gives a picture of the proportions of French and English participation in the society.

Following page 8 there are six un-numbered pages containing tables, a summary of the brief and one recommendation.

The brief itself is not summarized because it is too short.

ATT.: RESEARCH

cf. Tables on the internal organization of the C.S.M. giving a breakdown of French and English participation in the society.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

	PAGES
RECOMMENDATIONS:	last page
BRIEF:	
Composition of the society	1
Foundation, Beginnings and Aims of the Society	2
Presidents of the Society	5
Bilingualism in the Society	5
Biculturalism and the Society	7
Tables:	
I. Membership of the society since 1952	to be found on first four un-numbered pages
II. Council of the C.S.M.	
III. Distribution of members by provinces or countries for the last three years	
IV. Locations of meetings of the C.S.M. and papers delivered	
Summary	second last page

SUMMARY: The present membership of 626, the majority of whom are university graduates, are distributed in four regional branches and one affiliated society, the latter being in Quebec. 104 of the members are French speaking. This is 20% of the Canadian membership and 16.6% of the total. 23.5% of the governing council is French. Approximately 16% of the membership is non-Canadian. (Last figure derived by analyst from Table III).

Theoretically and in its bureaucratic functions the C.S.M. is completely bilingual. In practice, it functions in English because of the unilingualism of its English members. The French members are "practically all bilingual". It is recognized that ideally all should become bilingual, but the society seemingly despairs of this goal.

The existence of two cultures in the lay world is recognized but within the society the members are "scientists who... are not far from having reached the point of recognizing a single culture to which each of these ethnic groups (the French and English) will contribute in its own way."

CONFIDENTIAL

BACKGROUND PAPERS

Brief #: 740-234

The Canadian Society of Microbiologists

MONTREAL

A. INFORMATION ON ORGANIZATION

1. MEMBERSHIP

626, the majority of whom are university graduates. They are distributed in four regional branches and one affiliated society, the latter being in Quebec. 104 members are French speaking.

2. AIMS

Exchange of information and ideas among the membership;

provide information and other service to public bodies;

protect the interests and present the views of members;

provide delegates for international meetings.

The Society publishes a bilingual magazine.

3. PREPARATION OF BRIEF

No information.

B. QUESTIONING OF WITNESS(ES)

PROGRAMME AND LIAISON SECTION

p. 8
para. 2 Q. 1. **".....the Canadian Society of Microbiologists groups scientists who, in their own chosen field of endeavour, are not far from having reached the point of recognizing a single culture to which each of these ethnic groups will contribute in its own specific way."**

What do you mean by "each of these ethnic groups"? Do you speak of French and English speaking Canadians, or of other ethnic groups? How would you illustrate your claim that you "recognize a single culture within your organization?

p. 5
para. 2 Q. 2 "French-speaking authors often choose English for the presentation of their papers as they believe they will thus be better understood by their unilingual English colleagues and will be equally understood by their French colleagues who are practically all bilingual" You state also in your summary that at the various meetings "the French-speaking members most frequently speak English for reasons of convenience." Yet, further in your summary you state that "A Canadian microbiology has become a fact in spite of some communication difficulties" What difficulties have you had that have led to your recommendations that the "Government should make available to scientific and cultural societies the necessary facilities for translation and interpretation at their meetings"?

August 13, 1965

750-422

To: THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON BILINGUALISM AND BICULTURALISM

Submitted by: The Canadian Public Relations Society, Inc.
La Société Canadienne des Relations Extérieures, Inc.
Office: - Suite 404, 333 Wilson Avenue,
Downsview, Ontario

Presented by: Officers and/or Directors of the National Council of
The Canadian Public Relations Society, Inc.,
La Société Canadienne des Relations Extérieures, Inc.

1. Introduction:

We are Members of The Canadian Public Relations Society, Inc., La Société Canadienne des Relations Extérieures, Inc., hereinafter known throughout this submission, for the sake of brevity, as "C.P.R.S."

On behalf of C.P.R.S., we wish to convey to the distinguished members of this Commission our gratitude for this opportunity of expressing some thoughts concerning the matters before you, together with certain recommendations which we trust are worthy of your consideration.

Firstly, may we explain that this document has been prepared by members of the National Council (Board of Directors) of the Society and reflects the opinion of the majority of our membership. These members include English and French speaking men and women, holding positions of public relations responsibility at the senior executive level in Canadian industries, trade and professional associations, governments, non-profit organizations, or acting as independent public relations counsel. They live and work in communities across Canada.

In its preparation, the aims and objectives upon which C.P.R.S. has been founded and built were reviewed. In doing this we have identified the fact that both English and French Canadians in the public relations field have worked in close harmony for these many years and displayed the very spirit that will be required to bring about a more united Canada. The recommendations contained in the Brief reflect the measures we believe to be necessary to the attainment of this National goal. An outline of the history and objectives of the Society is set out in Appendix "A" and forms part of this Brief.

II Recognition of the Problem

1. It is axiomatic to state that before the patient can be cured, the disease must be recognized and with this in mind, we asked our member organizations for a diagnosis of the illness that appears to beset Canada today. From their clinical analysis we have arrived at the following conclusions, all of them, I'm sure, very well known to you.

(a) That in certain parts of our country, there is no appreciation of a French-Canadian - English-Canadian strain but rather a feeling of West versus East, or East versus the rest of Canada.

(b) That there is a recognition that geographically, indigenously and economically certain boundaries seem to have been mentally erected in the minds of the people of Canada as surely as has an iron curtain between the countries of the world and with almost as harmful an effect.

(c) That little has been done to eliminate these mental barriers, that much has been done to strengthen them, and that these attitudes have been encouraged generation after generation.

(d) That in the case of Quebec and the rest of Canada, if the English speaking citizen thinks of Quebec, he remembers the success by Wolfe and how fortunate the French were to have generous conquerors who were so thoughtful of the vanquished at the time of Confederation.

On the other hand, the Quebec French-Canadian remembers the trials and glories of establishing a new nation against great odds, the frustration of having this work go for naught and a feeling that because of the events of history, he is regarded as a second-rate citizen, allowed to dwell in Canada through the generosity of the conquerors.

(e) That the powerful have exploited the weak without a voice being raised in protest. (This attitude is common from coast to coast.)

Is it any wonder that with these mixed emotions seething and bubbling, and, in some cases, erupting into strong words and actions, that Canada can be considered in the same category as a young person suffering from adolescence, and badly in need of the good old fashioned spring medication of sulphur and molasses that our forebears were so fond of forcing down reluctant gullets.

III Analyzing the Situation

There are probably those who will disagree with our analysis as suggested by C.P.R.S. and many more who will be of the opinion that the Society has not gone nearly far enough. We would therefore, like to point out that our remarks are only in areas where we feel we have earned the right, through experience, to speak. Other matters have been left for those much better qualified to deal with them.

(a) We believe that any break-up of the existing provincial union would be most harmful to us as a Nation. We feel further that in addition to the physical and Constitutional union, a Canada united in spirit and understanding is feasible and most essential.

(b) We believe that bilingualism falls into two categories;

(1) Instrumental Bilingualism - An ability to exchange ideas without any clear understanding of the culture behind the language spoken. An example of this would be the case of a waiter who might speak several languages well enough to understand orders given, yet without any true comprehension of the culture behind any of them except that of his mother tongue.

Instrumental Bilingualism is a skill acquired by many persons in many lands throughout the ages, and has proven most beneficial in commercial transactions.

(2) Cultural Bilingualism - An ability to speak various languages with fluency and with a knowledge of the culture which the language expresses.

Students of languages and cultures have derived a tremendous broadening in their horizons, and have often enhanced their careers through acquiring these more advanced skills.

(c) We believe that the advantages of both types of bilingualism, as set out in part (b), are not fully understood. Furthermore, we believe that very little has been done in the way of a positive approach to promulgating this viewpoint. We also believe that there are many advantages to biculturalism that are not clearly understood by Canadians, and because of this lack of knowledge, has been done to improve the individual's knowledge of anything but his own cultural background.

After all, culture is the particular emanation of a given civilization, and while our Western Civilization offers a great number of different cultures, we have, in Canada, two principal factors, the English and the French, or English Culture and French Culture, each indebted for its origin to the motherland, but now firmly established in the new Country.

Defining Culture and Biculturalism as we did Bilingualism, we are of the opinion that Culture is a matter of harmoniously:

(I)	Conversing	(VI)	Remembering
(II)	Thinking	(VII)	Living
(III)	Working	(VIII)	Hearing
(IV)	Playing	(IX)	Studying
(V)	Progressing		

If these acts are part of a Culture, then it naturally follows that biculturalism is a harmonious application of them as they apply to both our French and English Cultures, with tact, understanding, and willingness.

Again we respectfully point out that it is our first belief that very little has been done to communicate this theory in a positive and clear manner to the people of Canada.

(d) We believe that many of the problems that exist today across Canada with regard to the feelings of one segment of our population toward another are due to ignorance not only through lack of clear communication, but perhaps even worse, through narrow parochialism.

Furthermore, we believe that these conditions have been exaggerated, intensified and deliberately fostered by thoughtless and, in some cases, even selfish interests.

These interests have existed and exist today in our political, industrial and social life, and have even shown up in our educational systems. Examples could be cited to prove this contention, but one only has to review our public press of the last 30 days, the last 3 years and the last 30 years to realize that these undesirable factors exist.

We feel that person to person relationships among all races in Canada are, for the most part, on an extremely friendly basis and therefore it is a paradox that certain of our groups made up of these same individuals seem to bear resentment, as groups, one against the other. This would appear to substantiate our belief that historical background has been artificially magnified to the detriment of true friendliness among groups of various racial backgrounds.

(e) Our final point of analysis is perhaps the most disheartening of all ..... the lack of initiative on the part of any organization of size to co-ordinate efforts to solve these problems, and bring about a Canada of which we can proudly say, "I am part of it."

A defeatist attitude seems to exist; a sad apathy grips the majority of people, and it is a case of watching the building burn down because the fire seems too big to extinguish.

C.P.R.S. Members, as professional people often dealing with "fires" within their own organizations, refuse to accept this premise. We state emphatically that if the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism, through its hearings and research, is able to point out the seat of the fire, recommend the plan of attack to extinguish it, and finally, draw up the blueprints for a greater and even more beautiful structure, the building up of a United Canada will grow apace.

IV Recommendations

After sober study of the foregoing, C.P.R.S. respectfully recommends to the Royal Commission, the following procedures for its consideration, at the same time pointing out that these do not appear in any order of importance:

(a) That leadership toward unity for the entire Country be given at the Federal level by the immediate choice of a distinctive Canadian flag to which all Canadians, of no matter what origin, colour or creed, could pledge allegiance. We strongly believe that the vacillation and lack of decision on such a small but important matter have created an impression and recognition of a Country without the gumption to solve even a simple matter, let alone a complex one. Let the Government say, "This is our flag! Some of you may not agree, but this is the decision of the majority. We shall all fly the flag proudly."

(b) That accompanying the decision on the flag shall be a decision on our National Anthem. The playing of various anthems at functions creates embarrassment when our bewildered guests from other lands question us concerning this oddity.

Embarrassment turns to wrath when we are placed in this position, knowing that the condition has existed so long without something decisive being done about it. From the experience of C.P.R.S. Members, we believe this resentment is in existence across Canada.

(c) That a programme of communication be instituted to encourage the support of both instrumental and cultural bilingualism across Canada. It is recognized that many persons both of English and of French extraction would feel it a waste of time to attempt even instrumental bilingualism, but if such a programme were launched and maintained, more and more persons would be encouraged to make the effort. Public service (hotels, transportation, etc.), industries, firms and organizations in Canada, particularly those doing business in areas where bilingualism would prove of value, could do much to assist in this programme by setting an example.

(d) That tourism between all sections of the Country be encouraged to the fullest and the slogan "See Canada First" become a byword in the land. We strongly believe that there is nothing that will dispel distrust and misunderstanding faster than first hand knowledge of the ways of our fellow-Canadians.

(e) That literature, both fiction and non-fiction, of a Canadian nature, and with settings in various sections of Canada, be made available in both languages for the non-bilingual. This is to be done even if it means subsidization of printing costs to bring about the wider distribution of the written word, which can influence us for better understanding and unity.

This recommendation should apply as well to the texts used in our educational systems, but undoubtedly this will be dealt with in a far more competent manner by educational authorities in their briefs.

(f) That the various sectors of communication's media, all of them a very vital and strong force in the development of our Country, be urged to support a communication programme designed to bring about a greater unity and understanding.
United in one common cause, magazines, press, radio, television, and films have, in the past, performed Herculean tasks in times of national crisis as well as when the public weal was threatened. We believe that if inflammatory stories of disagreements between sections of the country were kept in perspective, the inflammatory leaders of division would lose much of their power, and that solid citizens of character and reasoning would be encouraged to play a more active part in the affairs of our nation.

(g) That the young people of varied backgrounds and from various areas of Canada be encouraged to study and fraternize with the young people in other areas and at other seats of learning. They are the leaders of the future, and if appreciation and knowledge of bilingualism and biculturalism has been encouraged in their early life, surely it will reflect with greater force in later life. An excellent start has already been made in this area. Let it be maintained and increased.

(h) We foresee that a number of Briefs will probably propose a rewriting of the British North America Act which dates back to a time when conditions were very different from those which exist today. We presume that the Commission will take into consideration these representations and will interpret them, either as information matter, or in terms of precise recommendations from competent authority. We suggest that if such a change is to be made, eventually a vast programme of information be organized prior to such change with a view, first of all, to make all Canadians (English and French) conscious of the real advantages they have had in the one hundred years of their association, and secondly, to establish firmly the reasons for all the changes being brought into our Constitution.

(i) That responsibility for the full development of a proper programme of unification of all Canada, including the fostering of bilingualism and biculturalism be vested in a central organization of Ministry which would represent both Federal and Provincial Governments, and be responsible to the Prime Minister and his Government for ensuring action that might eliminate frictions before they reach dangerous proportions.

V Conclusion

We would like to thank the Commission for having so kindly listened to us.

We would like to sum up all points made in this Brief by the statement that misunderstandings and lact of cohesion in our country can be remedied by clear and understandable communications between persons of intelligence, as has been proven time and time again.

Only by willing co-operation will any programme succeed. Legislative action to force closer bonds between segments of our population may well engender resentment and create a more critical situation.

As an organization based on harmony between persons of various racial backgrounds, and made up of citizens whose activities consist of the establishment of a harmonious relationship among people and groups in our communities, we can do no less than to offer, in gratitude to this Commission, our services in any way they may be utilized, to bring about a unified Canada.

Respectfully submitted by The Canadian Public Relations Society, Inc., La Société Canadienne des Relations Extérieures, Inc.

June 15, 1964.

THE CANADIAN PUBLIC RELATIONS SOCIETY, INC.

LA SOCIETE CANADIENNE DES RELATIONS EXTERIEURES, INC.

APPENDIX "A"

1. While Public Relations men and women had followed their craft in Canada prior to World War II, it was not until the crisis of the war years had demonstrated the value of articulate communication of business, industrial and government accomplishments and effort, that public relations became fully accepted and endorsed as a legitimate business function.

At about the same time in two Canadian cities, Montreal and Toronto, public relations people were meeting together to discuss the feasibility of forming into Associations or Societies with constitutions and by-laws, which would recognize the professional or semi-professional stature of the work being performed by the public relations men and women and the responsibility to the public of doing so in an ethical manner.

The story of C.P.R.S. began in 1948 with the formation of a city Society in Montreal, known as The Canadian Public Relations Society, and a city Society in Toronto known as The Public Relations Association of Ontario. Each organization, embracing certain different concepts relative to membership standards and occupational requirements, but with many objectives and activities in common, largely retained its local or Provincial status until 1953. It is true that each looked outward from its home city towards interested and qualified potential members in other communities in Canada and the United States, but each was largely a local group of public relations people meeting and discussing mutual problems and interests.

In May, 1953, The Canadian Public Relations Society, Montreal, whose membership from the very beginning included both English and French public relations people, and the Public Relations Association of Ontario,

Toronto, held a joint meeting to explore the possibility of unification of the two societies. On December 10, 1953, the first National Council members met to elect the first National President of the new-found Canadian Public Relations Society.

During the intervening years, C.P.R.S. has been Incorporated under the laws of Canada with a dual title to represent both its English and French character. Organized city or provincial groups of public relations people have made application for membership in C.P.R.S., and today, C.P.R.S. is composed of the following member organizations:

The Public Relations Society of British Columbia, (Vancouver, B.C.)
The Canadian Public Relations Society - Calgary, (Calgary, Alta.)
The Canadian Public Relations Society - Edmonton, (Edmonton, Alta.)
The Canadian Public Relations Society - Saskatchewan, (Regina, Sask.)
The Canadian Public Relations Society - Manitoba, (Winnipeg, Manitoba)
The Canadian Public Relations Society - Toronto, (Toronto, Ontario)
The Canadian Public Relations Society - Ottawa, (Ottawa, Ontario)
The Canadian Public Relations Society - Québec, (Montréal, Québec)
The Atlantic Public Relations Society - (Halifax, Nova Scotia)

2. The National Society is a corporation without share capital, and its affairs are managed by a National Council (Board of Directors) with representatives appointed by the member societies of the National Society. The National Council representation is related to the total membership of each member Society. The National Council elects its officers each year, and upon their election, they cease to be representatives of any particular Society member and in effect are National representatives.

3. The National Society maintains a close liaison with the Public Relations Society of America, the International Public Relations Association (whose Canadian members must be approved by the National Council of C.P.R.S.). The National Society is a member organization in the Inter-American Federation of Public Relations Associations.

4. The objects of C.P.R.S., as set forth in the Constitution are:

(a) To act primarily in the public welfare in the practice of public relations.

(b) To maintain high standards in public relations and to advance the knowledge, skill and status of those engaged in this field by providing a clearing house for ideas and experience and by promoting discussion on all phases of public relations.

5. Membership in C.P.R.S. by individuals is through their membership in member societies. It is currently in excess of 700, representing conservatively about 70 per cent of senior public relations men and women in Canada who are eligible for membership. Certain Individual Members (members-at-large), the majority from the U.S.A. and Britain, are associated with C.P.R.S.

6. To be elected to membership, an applicant must have an established reputation for personal integrity and ethical professional conduct in the field of public relations.

To be an Active (voting) member, the applicant shall have been actively engaged in public relations work for all or the greater part of his or her time for a period exceeding five years. The applicant shall either supervise other public relations personnel or make or execute public relations policy.

An Associate of the Society (non-voting status) shall have been engaged in public relations work full time for a period exceeding one year, and his or her sponsors shall attest that they believe he or she will successfully meet requirements for active status at the end of five years.

7. The National Society retains the services of a paid Executive Secretary to carry out its obligations and provide essential services to its members. The Head Office is, at present, in Toronto.

8. As an obligation of membership, all members of the Society must abide by a Code of Professional Standards which is Article V of the By-laws.

CODE OF PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

Members of The Canadian Public Relations Society are pledged to seek constantly to maintain the spirit and ideals of the following stated principles of conduct, and to consider them essential in the honourable practice of their profession.

(a) A member shall act primarily in the public interest in his practice of public relations.

(b) A member shall neither act nor induce others to act in a way which may unfavourably affect the field of public relations, the Society, or cause harm to the community.

(c) A member shall deal fairly and honestly with his clients or employers, past and present, his fellow members, and the general public.

(d) A member shall adhere to the highest standards of accuracy, truth, and good taste, and shall not knowingly disseminate false or misleading information.

(e) A member shall not knowingly and directly solicit the client of another member unless both agree that there is no conflict between the two engagements.

(f) A member shall not represent conflicting or competing interests without the express consent of those concerned, given after a full disclosure of the facts.

(g) A member shall protect the confidences of present, former and/ or prospective clients or employers, and shall not accept retainers or employment which may involve the disclosure or use of these confidences to the disadvantage or prejudice of such clients or employers.

(h) A member shall not engage in any practice which has the purpose of corrupting the integrity of channels of public communication.

(i) A member shall not make use of any organization purporting to serve some announced cause but actually serving an undisclosed special or private interest of a member or his client or his employer.

(j) A member shall not intentionally injure the professional reputation or practice of another member. However, if a member has evidence of unethical, illegal or unfair practices, including practices in violation of this Code, he should present the information to the proper authorities of the Society for action in accordance with the procedure set forth in the By-laws.

(k) A member shall not employ methods tending to be derogatory of another member's client or employer, or of the products, business or services of such client or employer.

(l) A member, in performing services for a client or employer, shall not accept fees, commissions or any other valuable consideration in connection with those services from anyone other than his client or employer without the express consent of his client or employer, given after a full disclosure of the facts.

(m) A member shall not offer his services in the field of publicity on a "payment by results" basis.

(n) A member shall, as soon as possible, sever his relations with any organization or group when he believes his continued employment would require him to conduct himself contrary to the principles of this Code.

(o) A member called as a witness in a proceeding for the enforcement of this Code shall be bound to appear unless, for sufficient reasons, he shall be excused by the official judicial body handling the matter.

Supplement

TO: THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON BILINGUALISM AND BICULTURALISM

SUBMITTED BY: The Canadian Public Relations Society, Inc.
La Société Canadienne des Relations Extérieures, Inc.
Office: - Suite 404, 333 Wilson Avenue
Downsview, Ontario.

PRESENTED BY: Officers and/or Directors of the National Council of The
The Canadian Public Relations Society, Inc.
La Société Canadienne des Relations Extérieures, Inc.

Addendum to Original Brief Submitted in June, 1964

1. INTRODUCTION

A review of the original brief that was submitted by C.P.R.S. to the distinguished members of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism was conducted in December, 1964 by the National Council of the Society.

The conclusion was reached by the Council that in light of developments in our Country during the past six months, a further submission might be helpful in clarifying the statements set out in the original document.

2. ORIGINAL PREMISES AND FURTHER COMMENTS

Pages 2 and 3 - II - Recognition of the Problem - (a) to (e)

We gather from comments made by the communications media that the hearings already held by the Royal Commission in various sections of our Country have verified the fact that basically these assumptions are correct.

We are pleased, if this is true, because recognition of the problem is a fundamental factor in the commencement of any successful public relations programme.

Pages 3 to 7 - III - Analyzing the Situation - (a) to (e)

A comment on point (d) concerning "clear communications" would appear to be appropriate.

Communication is a two-way flow of information and in order that it may be clear and successful, there must be sincere empathy on the part of the listener or reader.

We suggest that such has been the case in your hearings and that, as a result, there is already a general optimism that something is being done to remove the frustrations of the past.

With regard to (e), the work of the Commission speaks for itself and indicates that the initiative has been taken.

Pages 7 to 10 - IV - Recommendations (a) to (i)

(a) C.P.R.S. has observed with understanding the travail that accompanied the birth of our national flag. We had no illusions concerning the divergence of opinions and the stirring of deep feelings that would accompany a decision by our Federal representatives. Many of our own members had strong convictions concerning the selection of such an important symbol. Our experience has shown over and over again that if an unpleasant action is to be taken and there is no alternative, it is far better to take whatever steps are possible to mitigate the impact, and then act as quickly as possible.

We believe that the people of Canada, no matter what personal feelings they had concerning the final choice, are of a character that will forget past differences and join one another in saluting our new flag and, as we said in the Brief, "flying it proudly."

(b) Now that the great debate on the flag has been settled, there remains the problem of determining our National Anthem or song. We believe that the solving of this problem is just as important as the flag; and while there may be much heated debate before this goal is reached, the step must be taken, difficult as it may be, in order to fulfill our nationhood.

(c) and (d) Both recommendations are based on the programme to encourage people or organizations to participate. In no sense whatsoever, is there any suggestion of regulatory measures being promulgated to force participation. The end result of such a step would be resentment and probable failure. The details for programmes of the nature suggested may be complex but not, we feel, insurmountable.

(e) Surely it would assist in reaching a better understanding, one of the other, if the non-bilingual of Canada could read and absorb knowledge of the cultures of his or her fellow Canadians.

(f) The suggestion of a controlled media is repugnant to the vast majority of people in this democratic country and particularly so to C.P.R.S. The members of C.P.R.S. are working in close contact with members of press, radio, television and film, and not only have full knowledge of their abilities and integrity, but know that the majority of those who lead these various segments of the communication industry are patriotic citizens.

If, in their wisdom, they decide to support a campaign designed to educate and motivate our citizens to a better understanding of each other, then the task of the Royal Commission is half accomplished. But let us make very clear that support for the programme must be secured entirely as a result of free conviction and not compulsive regulation or censorship.

(g) It is quite apparent that the rate of interchange of young visitors among various Provinces has not only been maintained, but has already been increased.

The "tour" is a recognized public relations tool to facilitate understanding and acceptance and, in talking to those responsible for the growth of the interchange movement we are impressed by the success it has enjoyed.

(h) There might be a misinterpretation placed upon the words "a vast programme of information". Let us make very clear that C.P.R.S. is not submitting this brief in an endeavour to provide employment for communications experts, but rather out of a conviction that a programme of considerable magnitude is necessary.

The "vast programme of information" could very well commence with our elected representatives and be conducted extremely well by our highly competent civil service communications experts.

(i) C.P.R.S., when making this recommendation had in mind the axiom "everybody's business is nobody's business". It naturally follows that responsibility for both an immediate and continuing action should rest with an individual of keen perception and with an energy and determination to get things done.

Pages 10 and 11 - V - Conclusion

In offering the services of C.P.R.S. to the Commissioners, we would point out that members of C.P.R.S., from coast to coast, are already identified with worthwhile community efforts as voluntary members of public relations committees. In many cases, the volunteer gives of his or her own time and in others, the employers, conscious of their responsibility as a corporate citizen, give their blessing to the endeavour by making available staff and facilities.

The duties of the committee member are that of planning and advising and at no time is the managerial function of policy making subordinated except in the creation of a public relations policy for the organization.

Even then, the P.R. policy is usually approved by the principals and management.

These explanations and comments are submitted with respect and in the hope that they may make your task easier.

The Canadian Public Relations Society, Inc.

La Société Canadienne des Relations Extérieures, Inc.

Date: March 18, 1965

750-422

A Messieurs les Commissaires de la COMMISSION ROYALE D'ENQUETE SUR LE BILINGUISME ET LE BICULTURALISME

La Société Canadienne des Relations Extérieures, soit la "Canadian Public Relations Society", dont le siège social est à Downsview, Ontario, au numéro 333 de l'Avenue Wilson, a l'honneur de transmettre, par l'intermédiaire des administrateurs et représentants de son Conseil National, le mémoire suivant à la Commission Royale d'Enquête sur le Bilinguisme et le Biculturalisme.

Avant-Propos

1. Nous nous présentons comme membres de la Société Canadienne des Relations Extérieures, soit la "Canadian Public Relations Society" et nous emploierons dans ce mémoire le sigle SCRE en nous référant à notre Société.

2. Au nom de la SCRE, nous désirons remercier les distingués membres de cette Commission de nous avoir invités à exprimer nos vues sur les problèmes qui forment l'objet de l'enquête et de nous avoir ainsi permis de soumettre certaines recommandations auxquelles il vous plaira, nous l'espérons, de prêter votre attention.

3. Nous tenons à préciser que ce document a été rédigé par les membres du Conseil National (Board of Directors) de la Société et qu'il reflète la façon de voir de la majorité. Ces membres comprennent hommes et femmes de langue anglaise et de langue française attachés aux relations publiques dans la haute administration des industries canadiennes, des associations professionnelles et des corps de métier, des gouvernements, des organismes de bienfaisance, ou qui remplissent le rôle de conseillers en relations publiques auprès de certaines entreprises. Ils vivent et travaillent dans divers milieux sur l'étendue du territoire canadien.

4. En préparant ce mémoire, nous nous sommes reportés aux fins pour lesquelles la SCRE a été créée et nous avons examiné la manière dont elle s'est employée à les atteindre. Nous avons ainsi nettement constaté le fait que, dans le domaine des relations publiques, Anglo-canadiens et Canadiens-français travaillent en parfaite intelligence depuis de nombreuses années et font preuve de cet état d'esprit qui est indispensable pour unir plus étroitement les différentes parties du Canada. Les recommandations que renferme notre exposé représentent les moyens que nous croyons nécessaires à la réalisation de notre objectif national. Un aperçu de l'évolution et des visées de notre Société se trouve dans l'appendice de ce mémoire dont il fait partie.

Le problème tel qu'il se présente

5. C'est un axiome de dire qu'un mal doit être diagnostiqué avant qu'une cure puisse être opérée. Nous avons donc commencé par nous enquérir auprès des organismes se rattachant à notre Société, de leur conception du mal qui semble actuellement affliger le Canada. A l'aide de leur analyse clinique, nous en sommes arrivés aux conclusions suivantes qui, nous en sommes convaincus, vous sont très bien connues dans leur ensemble.

(a) que, dans certaines parties du pays, on ne voit pas tant l'existence d'une tension entre Canadiens-Français et Anglo-Canadiens, qu'une opposition de l'Ouest à l'Est, ou de l'Est au reste du Canada;

(b) que l'on s'accorde à reconnaître que, géographiquement, au point de vue racial et économique, des barrières semblent s'être dressées dans l'esprit de la population du Canada aussi sûrement que le rideau de fer qui sépare les grands pays, avec un résultat tout aussi néfaste;

(c) que presque rien n'a été fait pour éliminer ces barrières mentales, pendant que beaucoup de facteurs contribuaient à les renforcer et que ces attitudes d'opposition s'aggravaient d'une génération à l'autre;

(d) qu'en ce qui concerne le Québec et le reste du Canada, si le citoyen de langue anglaise s'arrête à penser au Québec,

il a tendance à songer uniquement au triomphe de Wolfe en estimant que les descendants des Français ont été bien chanceux d'avoir de généreux conquérants qui ont été plein d'égards au moment de la Confédération. D'autre part, le Canadien-français du Québec se souvient des épreuves dont ses ancêtres ont glorieusement triomphé en établissement une nouvelle nation dans des conditions adverses, se sent frustré de voir cette oeuvre aller au néant et nourrit l'amertume d'être, en raison des événements, considéré citoyen de seconde zone à qui l'on permet de demeurer au Canada en vertu de la générosité des conquérants;

(e) que les puissants ont exploité les faibles sans qu'une voix se soit élevée pour protester (ce sentiment existe d'un bout à l'autre du pays).

6. Il n'est donc pas étonnant que ces ressentiments, bouillonnant et s'agitant de part et d'autre, remontent à la surface et, en certains cas, fassent éruption en mots ardents et en violentes manifestations, et que le Canada puisse être comparé à une jeune personne en période d'adolescence ayant grand besoin au printemps d'un bon médicament à l'ancienne mode, fait de soufre et de mélasse, que nos aïeux aimaient tant à glisser dans des gorges rebelles.

Analyse de la situation

7. Il se trouve, sans doute, des gens qui ne partagent pas les vues de la SCRE et d'autres encore, en plus grand nombre, qui estimeront que nous ne sommes pas allés assez loin dans les données des problèmes. Nous tenons, en conséquence, à faire observer que nos remarques se bornent aux domaines où l'expérience que nous y avons acquise nous donne le droit de nous prononcer. Nous laissons à d'autres, qui ont plus qualité que nous pour le faire, la tâche de s'attaquer aux autres aspects de la situation.

(a) Nous croyons en principe que tout ce qui contribue à la rupture des liens unissant actuellement les provinces nous est nuisible en tant que nation. Nous sommes en outre persuadés que, avec une association physique et

constitutionnelle comme base, il est possible et qu'il devient absolument essentiel d'avoir un Canada uni en esprit et en compréhension.

(b) Nous croyons que le bilinguisme doit s'établir en deux catégories:

(I) Le Bilinguisme instrumental - ce qui signifie l'aptitude à échanger des idées sans qu'il soit nécessaire de connaître la culture qui alimente la langue parlée. En exemple, nous pourrions citer le cas d'un garçon de café qui parlerait assez bien plusieurs langues pour comprendre les commandes faites en chacune d'elles, sans pour cela être en état d'apprécier la culture nourrissant ces langues, sauf pour sa langue maternelle. Ce bilinguisme instrumental est un talent qu'ont acquis de nombreuses personnes dans maints pays à travers les âges et qui s'est révélé d'une très grande utilité dans les transactions commerciales.

(II) Le Bilinguisme culturel - ce qui signifie l'aptitude à parler couramment plusieurs langues et une certaine connaissance de la culture que renferme chaque langue. L'étude des langues et des cultures vaut à ceux qui s'y livrent d'étendre considérablement leurs horizons et d'obtenir souvent dans leur carrière des notions qui favorisent leur avancement.

(c) Nous avons l'impression que les avantages qu'offrent ces deux genres de bilinguisme tels que décrits ci-haut ne sont pas pleinement compris. Par ailleurs, nous croyons que l'on s'est très peu employé de façon pratique à faire connaître ce point de vue. Nous sommes également convaincus que les multiples avantages du biculturalisme ne sont pas clairement compris des Canadiens et que cette ignorance porte l'individu à se cantonner dans son seul héritage culturel. Somme toute, chaque civilisation contribue à créer une culture en particulier. Notre civilisation occidentale présente un grand nombre de cultures d'origines

différentes. Nous avons au Canada deux principaux éléments de culture, l'anglais et le français, dont l'origine remonte aux pays ancestraux, mais qui aujourd'hui sont fermement ancrés dans notre propre terroir.

Pour définir la culture et le biculturalisme comme nous l'avons fait pour le bilinguisme, nous dirions que la culture sert à produire l'harmonie dans:

(I) la conversation
(II) la pensée
(III) le travail
(IV) les divertissements
(V) le progrès
(VI) la mémoire
(VII) l'art de vivre
(VIII) l'entendement
(IX) l'étude

Si toutes ces façons d'être et d'agir subissent l'influence de la culture, il s'ensuit naturellement que le biculturalisme est un mode harmonieux d'accomplir ces actes tels qu'ils surgissent au sein des cultures française et anglaise, avec tact, compréhension et bon vouloir.

Nous réitérons respectueusement notre conviction que très peu de choses ont été faites pour répandre cette théorie de façon claire et positive au sein de la population canadienne.

(d) Nous sommes d'avis que plusieurs des problèmes auxquels nous devons faire face à l'heure actuelle au Canada en ce qui a trait aux sentiments d'une partie de la population envers l'autre, procèdent de l'ignorance causée par un manque de communication et d'une façon plus profonde peut-être, par notre esprit de clocher (chauvinisme). Nous croyons cependant que ces conditions ont été exagérées, grossies et délibérément entretenues par des gens irréfléchis, par des intérêts mesquins.

Ces préoccupations intéressées n'ont pas cessé d'exister dans notre vie politique, industrielle et sociale et se sont même révélées dans nos différents systèmes d'éducation. On en pourrait citer plusieurs exemples à l'appui

mais il n'est pour s'en convaincre qu'à relire les journaux des derniers trente jours, des trois et même des trente dernières années.

Nous estimons que les relations au niveau personnel entre les différents groupes ethniques du Canada sont pour la plupart extrêmement amicales mais qu'il est paradoxal de voir certains groupes, composés de ces mêmes individus, se manifester mutuellement tant de ressentiment. Notre thèse nous paraît valide qui démontre qu'on a mis l'accent sur nos antécédents historiques au détriment de l'amitié qui devrait unir les différents groupes raciaux. Notre dernier point est sans doute le plus décourageant... c'est le manque d'initiative de la part d'un organisme important de coordonner les efforts en vue de trouver une solution à ces problèmes et de bâtir un Canada dont on pourrait avec fierté se réclamer.

(e) Il existe une atmosphère de défaitisme; la majorité des gens sont en proie à l'apathie et nous assistons en badauds à l'incendie de l'édifice parce que le feu semble trop violent pour que nous en venions à bout.

Les membres de la SCRE cependant, en tant que professionnels souvent aux prises avec ces états d'urgence dans leurs propres compagnies, refusent d'adopter cette attitude. Nous croyons d'une façon non équivoque que la Commission Royale d'enquête sur le "B & B", par ses séances et ses recherches, peut nous indiquer le foyer d'incendie et la meilleure façon de le combattre. Qu'elle peut, enfin, tracer les plans d'un édifice aux structures plus solides et plus belles, à l'image d'un Canada uni.

Recommandations

8. Après étude sérieuse de l'énoncé ci-haut, la SCRE soumet respectueusement à la considération de la Commission Royale les suggestions suivantes, pas nécessairement par ordre d'importance:

(a) Que l'initiative en vue de l'unification du pays soit prise

au palier fédéral en adoptant "hic et nunc" un drapeau national distinctif auquel se rallieraient tous les Canadiens de toutes origines, couleurs et croyances. Nous sommes convaincus que les tergiversations et l'indécision sur un tel sujet ont créé l'impression d'un pays qui n'a pas le courage de solutionner un problème non seulement peu compliqué mais d'une simplicité élémentaire.

Que le gouvernement dise carrément: "Voici notre drapeau! D'aucuns ne seront pas d'accord, mais ainsi le veut la majorité, que tous l'arborent fièrement!"

(b) Que simultanément avec le choix d'un drapeau, on décide d'un hymne national. C'est une source d'embarras sans cesse renouvelés que de s'entendre questionner par nos visiteurs étrangers sur la variété des hymnes nationaux joués lors de nos manifestations. L'embarras se change en irritation quand on songe que depuis le temps que cela dure, rien n'a été décidé afin de changer cet état de choses. L'expérience des membres de la SCRE les a persuadés que ce sentiment est partagé par les Canadiens de tous les coins du pays.

(c) Que soit mis sur pied un programme d'information qui encouragerait partout au Canada, non seulement un bilinguisme "instrumental", mais un bilinguisme "culturel". Il est indéniable que plusieurs Canadiens, tant d'origine française qu'anglaise, trouveraient vain de tenter seulement l'étude même élémentaire d'une seconde langue. Il reste qu'un tel programme, établi et lancé, entraînerait un nombre important d'adhésions.

Toute organisation qui touche aux services publics (hôtels, transporteurs, etc...) les industries, les compagnies établies au Canada, surtout celles qui font commerce dans des régions où le bilinguisme est important, pourraient contribuer à ce programme en donnant l'exemple.

(d) Qu'on encourage fortement un échange de touristes entre les diverses régions du pays et que le slogan "Visitez le Canada d'abord" devienne un mot clef chez-nous. Nous

croyons que rien, mieux et plus vite que la connaissance personnelle et directe des moeurs de nos compatriotes, ne dissipera la méfiance et la mésentente actuelles.

(e) Que toute oeuvre littéraire sur le Canada, de quelque genre, roman, histoire, etc... soit mise à la portée de tous dans les deux langues, cela dut-il entraîner des subsides pour défrayer le coût d'impression; on ne saurait trop estimer l'influence d'un livre pour une plus grande compréhension et un rapprochement entre les groupes canadiens. Cette recommandation s'applique aussi bien aux manuels scolaires dont traiteront sans aucun doute et d'une façon beaucoup plus compétente, les autorités en éducation dans leurs propres mémoires.

(f) Qu'on demande à tous les organismes de diffusion dans chaque secteur, lesquels sont une force essentielle au développement de notre pays, d'appuyer un programme de renseignements préparé pour créer plus d'unité et de compréhension. Unis dans une cause commune, les magazines, les journaux, la radio, la TV et les films ont, dans le passé, accompli des tâches herculéennes à des moments de crises nationales ou pour défendre des causes publiques. Les articles incendiaires sur les désaccords entre différentes régions du Canada étaient-ils mis en veilleuse, les exploiteurs de division perdraient infailliblement de leur force, croyons-nous, et les hommes sensés et responsables seraient encouragés à jouer un rôle plus actif dans les affaires de la nation.

(g) Qu'on incite les jeunes de tous les milieux et de tous les coins du Canada à étudier et à fraterniser avec leurs compatriotes, à participer à des échanges enrichissants. Ne sont-ils pas, en effet, les chefs de demain? Et si, tout jeunes, ils ont eu l'avantage de connaître et d'apprécier une autre langue, une autre culture, ils en garderont la marque toute leur vie.

Il y a déjà des initiatives dans cette voie, encore faut-il

les encourager et les accroître.

(h) Nous prévoyons de nombreux mémoires proposant la refonte de l'Acte de l'Amérique britannique du Nord, qui date d'une époque où les conditions étaient bien différentes de ce qu'elles sont aujourd'hui. Nous présumons que la Commission prendra en considération ces propositions et les rendra publiques, ou bien sous forme d'information spéciale ou encore comme recommandations précises relevant de sa compétence. Nous permettra-t-on de suggérer, si cette refonte doit se faire, qu'on prépare au préalable un vaste programme d'éducation pour rappeler à tous les Canadiens d'origine anglaise et française, les avantages réels de cette association centenaire et aussi pour établir clairement les raisons qui auront motivé ces changements à l'Acte constitutionnel.

(i) Que la responsabilité de développer un programme complet d'unification des Canadiens, y compris l'encouragement du bilinguisme et du biculturalisme, incombe à un organisme central ou à un ministère qui représenterait les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux et serait responsable au Premier Ministre du Canada et à son gouvernement, et dont ce serait la tâche de faire des recommandations dans le but d'éliminer toutes causes de friction avant qu'elles ne prennent des proportions dangereuses.

Conclusion

Nous apprécions hautement que la Commission nous ait accordé son attention. Qu'il nous soit permis de résumer toutes les considérations de ce mémoire, en affirmant que des communications plus étroites et franches entre des citoyens compréhensifs, seraient de nature à réduire considérablement les malentendus et à favoriser l'unité dans notre pays.

Le succès de ces communications repose, bien entendu, sur une coopération établie sous le signe de la bonne volonté. Une législation tendant à imposer des liens plus étroits entre les divers groupes de notre population, risquerait d'engendrer du ressentiment et rendrait

la situation plus critique.

Nous représentons une institution fondée sur une harmonieuse entente entre personnes d'origines ethniques différentes et constituée de citoyens dont les activités consistent précisément à favoriser les relations les plus amènes entre les personnes et les groupes de nos communautés respectives. Il est tout naturel que nous offrions nos services à cette Commission qui sera libre d'y recourir en vue, toujours, de travailler à l'unité du Canada.

Respectueusement soumis par la Société Canadienne des Relations Extérieures Inc., The Canadian Public Relations Society Inc.,

Montréal, le 15 juin 1964.

LA SOCIETE CANADIENNE DES RELATIONS EXTERIEURES, INC.
THE CANADIAN PUBLIC RELATIONS SOCIETY, INC.

APPENDICE

1. Il y eut sans doute des hommes et des femmes qui s'adonnèrent aux Relations publiques, au Canada, avant la seconde guerre mondiale. C'est cependant à l'occasion des années critiques de cette guerre qu'est apparu le besoin de communications mieux organisées dans les domaines commercial, industriel, et gouvernemental: de ce moment date la reconnaissance des Relations publiques comme fonction de la Direction de toutes les entreprises de quelque importance.

A Montréal et à Toronto, des praticiens des relations publiques se réunirent pour discuter de l'opportunité de former des associations ou sociétés pourvues d'une constitution et de règlements, qui consacreraient le caractère professionnel ou semi-professionnel du travail accompli par les hommes et les femmes engagés dans les relations publiques et détermineraient des normes d'éthique susceptibles de les guider dans leur action à l'avantage de la communauté.

L'histoire de la Société Canadienne des Relations Extérieures Inc., débuta en 1948, par la formation, dans la Cité de Montréal, d'une Société appelée The Canadian Public Relations Society (Société Canadienne des Relations Publiques) et, dans la Cité de Toronto, d'une autre appelée The Public Relations Association of Ontario (Association des Relations Publiques d'Ontario). Ces deux organismes, adoptant des points de vue quelque peu différents quant aux conditions d'éligibilité mais se retrouvant à la même enseigne quant à la majorité de leurs objectifs et de leurs activités, conservèrent leur statut provincial ou local jusqu'en 1953. Chacun d'eux ne dédaigna sans doute pas de s'attacher des membres domiciliés en d'autres cités du Canada et des Etats-Unis, mais chacun constituait véritablement un groupe de praticiens de relations publiques intéressés aux problèmes et aux intérêts de son entourage assez immédiat.

En mai 1953, la Société Canadienne des Relations Publiques de Montréal qui, déjà, était formée de praticiens de langue française et de langue anglaise, et l'Association des Relations Publiques d'Ontario, tinrent une assemblée conjointe pour étudier la possibilité de

fondre les deux Sociétés. Le 10 décembre de la même année, les membres du premier Conseil national élirent le premier Président national de la Société Canadienne des Relations Extérieures (Canadian Public Relations Society) nouvellement formée.

Au cours des années subséquentes, la SCRE a été dûment incorporée selon les termes de la loi canadienne et autorisée à représenter à la fois les praticiens de langue anglaise et de langue française. Les groupes de praticiens organisés dans les Cités ou dans les Provinces, ont demandé leur intégration dans la Société Canadienne des Relations Extérieures et aujourd'hui, cette Société se compose des Sociétés-membres suivantes:-

Société des Relations Extérieures de la Colombie Britannique (Vancouver,B.C.)
Société Canadienne des Relations Extérieures de Calgary (Calgary, Alta.)
Société Canadienne des Relations Extérieures d'Edmonton (Edmonton, Alta.)
Société Canadienne des Relations Extérieures de Saskatchewan (Regina, Sask.)
Société Canadienne des Relations Extérieures du Manitoba (Winnipeg, Man.)
Société Canadienne des Relations Extérieures de Toronto (Toronto, Ont.)
Société Canadienne des Relations Extérieures d'Ottawa (Ottawa, Ont.)
Société Canadienne des Relations Extérieures de Québec (Montréal, Qué.)
Société des Relations Extérieures de l'Atlantique (Halifax, N.S.)

2. La Société nationale est une Corporation sans actionnaires et ses affaires sont gérées par un Conseil national, dont les membres sont désignés par les Sociétés-membres de la Société nationale. La représentation au Conseil national est proportionnelle au nombre total des membres de chaque Société-membre. Le Conseil national élit son Comité exécutif chaque année, et une fois élus, ses membres cessent de représenter aucune Société-membre: ils sont alors représentants nationaux.

3. La Société nationale entretient des relations étroites avec The Public Relations Society of America, l'Association Internationale des Relations Publiques (dont les membres canadiens ne le sont que sur approbation du Conseil National de la SCRE). La Société nationale est membre de l'Inter-American Federation of Public Relations Associations.

4. Les objectifs de la SCRE, selon qu'ils sont établis dans la constitution, sont:

(a) de considérer avant tout, dans la pratique des relations publiques, l'intérêt commun;

(b) d'assurer des normes de haute qualité aux relations publiques et de favoriser la connaissance, l'habileté, le statut professionnel des personnes engagées dans ce domaine en leur offrant l'opportunité d'échanger des idées, les résultats de nombreuses expériences; en permettant et facilitant une analyse de toutes les phases de la pratique des Relations publiques.

5. Les membres adhèrent à la SCRE par le truchement de leur Société-membre. Leur nombre se chiffre par au-delà de 700, représentant environ 70% des personnes éligibles ayant une expérience assez longue de la pratique des Relations publiques au Canada. La Société Canadienne des Relations Extérieures s'est associée quelques "membres à titre individuel" la plupart venant des Etats-Unis et de la Grande-Bretagne.

6. Pour être admis dans la Société, le requérant doit prouver bonne réputation d'intégrité personnelle et de bonne conduite professionnelle dans le champ des relations publiques.

Pour être admis comme membre actif, avec droit de vote, le requérant doit avoir consacré la totalité ou la majeure partie de son temps à l'exercice des relations publiques, pour une période d'au moins cinq ans, soit à titre de dirigeant soit à titre d'exécutant.

Un membre associé de la Société doit avoir consacré tout son temps aux relations publiques durant au moins un an, et ses parrains doivent affirmer leur confiance dans le désir et les aptitudes du membre associé à devenir membre actif au bout de la période de cinq ans.

7. La Société nationale s'assure les services d'un secrétaire exécutif rémunéré, chargé d'agir au nom de la Société, d'honorer les obligations de celle-ci et de fournir à ses membres les services qu'ils en attendent. Le Siège Social est présentement à Toronto.

8. C'est l'une des obligations de tous les membres de la Société, de respecter les normes d'un code d'éthique professionnelle consignées dans l'article V des règlements de la Société.

Code d'éthique professionnelle

Tout membre de la Société canadienne des Relations Extérieures s'engage au respect constant de l'esprit et de la raison d'être des règles de conduite ci-après énoncées, et doit les considérer comme essentielles à l'exercice honorable de la profession:

a) Ne rien faire dans la pratique des Relations extérieures qui ne soit d'abord dans l'intérêt public;

b) N'agir ni pousser les autres à agir de façon préjudiciable au domaine des Relations extérieures, au bien commun ou à la collectivité;

c) Traiter honnêtement et loyalement avec les clients ou les employeurs anciens et actuels, ses collègues et le public en général;

d) Se conformer scrupuleusement aux normes les plus élevées de l'exactitude, de la vérité et du bon goût, et ne pas répandre sciemment des renseignements faux ou tendancieux;

e) Ne pas solliciter sciemment ou directement le client d'un autre membre à moins de s'entendre avec ce dernier sur la compatibilité des deux engagements;

f) Ne pas représenter des entreprises concurrentes ou incompatibles sans le consentement exprès donné en connaissance de cause par les intéressés;

g) Ne pas trahir les confidences de clients ou employeurs actuels, anciens et éventuels, et décliner toute avance ou tout emploi pouvant comporter la divulgation ou l'utilisation de pareilles confidences au grand préjudice desdits clients ou employeurs;

h) Ne se livrer à aucune pratique tendant à avilir la probité des voies de communication avec le public;

i) N'avoir recours à aucun organisme qui se réclame d'une cause donnée mais qui sert en réalité l'intérêt caché ou particulier d'un membre de la Société, ou de son client ou employeur;

j) Ne pas porter intentionnellement atteinte à la réputation professionnelle d'un autre membre ni à l'exercice de sa profession. Il doit, toutefois, saisir les autorités de la Société de toute preuve d'agissements illégaux, déloyaux ou contraires à l'éthique professionnelle, y compris les infractions au présent Code,

afin que soient prises les mesures conformes à la procédure établie par les Règlements;

k) Ne pas employer de méthode de nature préjudiciable au client ou employeur d'un autre membre, ou encore aux produits, affaires ou services de ce client ou employeur;

l) D'aucune personne autre que son client ou employeur, à moins du consentement exprès donné par celui-ci en pleine connaissance de cause, n'accepter d'honoraires, commissions ou autre rémunération importante pour services présentement rendus;

m) Ne pas offrir ses services dans le domaine de la publicité en retour de paiements calculés selon les résultats;

n) Rompre le plus tôt possible avec tout groupe ou organisme dont il a lieu de craindre qu'il y serait amené comme employé à se comporter à l'encontre des principes du présent Code;

o) Se conformer à l'obligation qui pourrait lui être imposée de rendre témoignage dans une cause quelconque qui a pour objet l'application du présent Code, à moins d'en être dispensé pour des motifs valables par l'organe juridique officiel traitant de cette affaire.

75C-422
Annexe

A: LA COMMISSION ROYALE SUR LE BILINGUISME ET LE BICULTURALISME

SOUMIS PAR: La Société Canadienne des Relations Extérieures, Inc.

The Canadian Public Relations Society, Inc.

Siège: Suite 404, 333, avenue Wilson

Downsview, Ontario.

PRESENTE PAR: Les Directeurs du Conseil National de

La Société Canadienne des Relations Extérieures, Inc.

The Canadian Public Relations Society, Inc.

Annexe au Mémoire soumis en juin 1964

1. INTRODUCTION

En décembre 1964, le Conseil National de la Société Canadienne des Relations Extérieures a procédé à une réévaluation du Mémoire soumis aux membres de la Commission Royale sur le Bilinguisme et le Biculturalisme.

Le Conseil en est venu à la conclusion que, à la lumière des évènements survenus dans notre pays durant les six derniers mois, il serait utile de présenter une Annexe en vue de clarifier certaines affirmations contenues dans le document original.

2. AVANT-PROPOS

Pages 2 et 3 - Le problème tel qu'il se présente - (a) à (e)

Les commentaires publiés par nos divers moyens de communication nous portent à croire que les séances de la Commission Royale dans les diverses parties du pays ont démontré la congruité de ces affirmations.

S'il en est ainsi, nous en sommes très heureux car l'identification du problème est un facteur fondamental dans l'établissement de tout programme de Relations Publiques.

Pages 3 à 7 - Analyse de la situation - (a) à (e)

Il nous semble utile de préciser ce que nous entendons par "manque de communication".

La communication implique réciprocité dans le processus d'information

et pour qu'elle porte ses fruits, il faut que celui qui livre son message trouve une oreille sympathique chez celui qui la reçoit.

Nous nous permettons de constater que telle a été l'atmosphère qui a présidé aux séances de la Commission et qu'en résultat se dégage déjà un certain optimisme: quelque chose de concret s'accomplit en vue d'éliminer le mécontentement qui a régné dans le passé parmi les citoyens des deux langues.

En regard du paragraphe (e) le travail de la Commission parle par lui-même.

Pages 7 à 10 - Recommandations - (a) à (i)

(a) La S.C.R.E. a été un témoin sympathique du travail qui a accompagné la naissance de notre drapeau national. Nous n'entretenions aucune illusion concernant la divergence des opinions que susciterait une décision par les représentants du pays. Plusieurs de nos membres avaient d'ailleurs des vues très personnelles concernant le choix d'un aussi important symbole. L'expérience nous a montré que lorsqu'on est dans l'obligation de prendre une décision peu agréable il est préférable, une fois toutes les précautions prises pour en adoucir l'effet, de poser le geste aussitôt que possible.

Nous demeurons convaincus que les Canadiens sauront faire abstraction de leurs sentiments personnels, oublieront les dissensions passées et s'uniront pour saluer notre nouveau drapeau.

(b) Il reste encore à faire le choix de l'hymne national. Nous croyons que la solution de ce problème est aussi importante que celle du drapeau et que notre Parlement ne devra pas se laisser arrêter par les difficultés inhérentes à cette solution.

(c) et (d) Ces deux recommandations sont une simple invitation à la population en général et à toutes les organisations du pays à participer au programme. D'aucune façon voulions-nous suggérer l'adoption de mesures coercitives en regard de cette participation. Nous savons très bien que de telles mesures engendreraient du mécontentement et aboutiraient à un échec. L'exécution du

programme suggéré comporte des éléments complexes mais, croyons-nous pas de difficultés insurmontables.

(e) Les citoyens non bilingues du Canada trouveraient certainement avantage à lire et à assimiler les oeuvres issues de la culture de leurs concitoyens.

(f) Dans notre démocratie, la très grande majorité de la population est favorable à la liberté des moyens de communication et c'est tout particulièrement l'attitude de la S.C.R.E.

Les membres de la S.C.R.E. en effet travaillent en étroite collaboration avec les membres de la presse, de la radio, de la télévision et du film et, non seulement reconnaissent leur compétence et leur intégrité, mais savent bien que la majorité de ceux qui dirigent les divers secteurs des communications sont des citoyens imbus d'un sens patriotique éclairé.

Si, dans leur sagesse, les spécialistes de la communication décident d'apporter leur appui à une campagne d'éducation de nos citoyens en vue d'une meilleure compréhension mutuelle, la tâche de la Commission Royale en sera considérablement allégée.

Nous désirons toutefois signifier ici très nettement que l'adhésion à un tel programme d'information doit reposer entièrement sur une libre conviction personnelle et n'être soumise à aucune mesure de coercition ou de censure.

(g) Il est assez manifeste que le rythme des échanges d'une province à l'autre est déjà en voie de progression.

La "tournée" est considérée, en relations publiques, comme un moyen efficace de compréhension et nous ne cachons pas notre satisfaction de voir le succès de ce mouvement d'échanges entre les jeunes citoyens canadiens.

(h) Désireux d'éviter toute fausse interprétation - ou procès d'intention - nous précisons qu'en parlant d'une vaste entreprise d'information nous étions libres de toute arrière-pensée visant à l'emploi des praticiens des relations publiques.

Nos représentants élus, secondés par les experts en communication au service de notre Gouvernement peuvent très bien organiser une telle entreprise.

(i) La recommandation de ce paragraphe nous a été inspirée par cette vérité d'acception commune que l'affaire de tout le monde devient l'affaire de personne. L'exécution d'une entreprise à longue portée mécessite l'intervention d'une personne douée d'une lucidité et d'une détermination capables de le conduire à des réalisations concrètes.

Pages 10 et 11 - Conclusion

Qu'il nous soit permis, en offrant aux Commissaires les services de la S.C.R.E., de souligner que déjà, d'un océan à l'autre, plusieurs membres de la Société sont notoirement engagés en des oeuvres de bien commun comme membres de comités bénévoles de relations publiques, soit à titre personnel soit au titre de délégués des organisations ou des entreprises qui les emploient.

Le rôle des membres de ces comités est consultatif et ne se substitue, en aucun temps, à la fonction de gestion de la direction, si ce n'est dans l'établissement d'un programme de relations publiques, soumis d'ailleurs à la considération de la direction.

Nous espérons que ces explications et commentaires vous rendront plus facile la compréhension du Mémoire que nous avons soumis à votre considération.

La Société Canadienne des Relations Extérieures, Inc.
The Canadian Public Relations Society, Inc.

Le 18 mars 1965.

NO: 750-422

TITRE:

AUTEUR: La Société canadienne des relations extérieures

Mémoire de 10 pages; 9 recommandations

REMARQUES DE L'ANALYSTE:

Les auteurs du mémoire affirment que l'une des causes du malaise du Canadien vient au fait que nous avons davantage mis l'accent sur les antécédents historiques qui nous séparent, au détriment de l'amitié qui devraient unir les différents groupes ethniques.

A L'ATTENTION DE LA RECHERCHE:

Rien à signaler.

TABLE DES MATIERES: PAGES

RECOMMANDATIONS:.....6 - 9

MEMOIRE:

"Avant-propos"..... 1

"Le problème tel qu'il se présente"..... 2

"Analyse de la situation"..... 3

"Conclusion"..... 9

Appendice: la S.C.R.E., historique, composition, buts..... 9

750-422

La Société canadienne des
Relations Extérieures,
333, avenue Wilson,
Downsview, Ont.

le 15 juin 1964

Mémoire: 10 pages; 9 recommandations, pages 6 et suivantes

Avant-propos:

Le présent mémoire représente la pensée d'hommes et de femmes, francophones et anglophones, attachés aux relations extérieures dans tout le pays.

lère constatation: "...dans le domaine des relations publiques, Anglo-canadiens et Canadiens français travaillent en parfaite intelligence depuis de nombreuses années et font preuve de cet état d'esprit qui est indispensable pour unir plus étroitement les différentes parties du Canada", p.2

I - "Le problème tel qu'il se présente"

Conclusions sur le mal dont souffre le Canada:

a) "dans certaines parties du pays, on ne voit pas tant l'existence d'une tension entre Canadiens français et Canadiens anglais, qu'une opposition de l'Ouest à l'Est ou de l'Est au reste du Canada".

b) "...géographiquement, au point de vue racial, et économique, des barrières semblent s'être dressées dans l'esprit de la population du Canada..."

c) "presque rien n'a été fait pour éliminer ces barrières mentales, pendant que beaucoup de facteurs contribuaient à les renforcer et que ces attitudes d'opposition s'aggravaient d'une génération à l'autre".

d) attitude des Canadiens à l'égard du Québec;
d'une part, le Canadien anglais adopte l'attitude du vainqueur généreux et plein d'égards pour les francophones

...2

d'autre part, le Canadien français se sent frustré de voir la nation canadienne française aller au néant et "nourrit l'amertume d'être, en raison des événements, considéré citoyen de seconde zone à qui l'on permet de demeurer au Canada en vertu de la générosité des conquérants".

3) "que les puissants ont exploité les faibles sans qu'une voix se soit élevée pour protester (ce sentiment existe d'un bout à l'autre du pays". p. 2 & 3

II - "Analyse de la situation"

"...tout ce qui contribue à la rupture des liens unissant actuellement les provinces nous est nuisible en tant que nation". p.3

Il est possible et essentiel d'avoir un Canada uni sur la base d'une association physique et constitutionnelle.

"Le bilinguisme doit s'établir en 2 catégories":

a) le bilinguisme instrumental: i.e. "l'aptitude à échanger des idées sans qu'il soit nécessaire de connaître la culture qui alimente la langue parlée". p. 4

b) le bilinguisme culturel: i.e. "L'aptitude à parler couramment plusieurs langues et une certaine connaissance de la culture que renferme chaque langue".p.4

On n'a pas suffisamment fait connaître et compris les avantages de ces deux genres de bilinguisme.

III Biculturalisme

Il existe deux cultures au Canada.

La culture sert à produire l'harmonie dans toutes les façons d'être et d'agir.

Conséquemment: "le biculturalisme est un mode harmonieux d'accomplir des actes tels qu'ils surgissent au sein des cultures française et anglaise, avec tact, compréhension et bon vouloir". p. 5

On a peu fait jusqu'à maintenant pour promouvoir le biculturalisme.

...3

Plusieurs des problèmes actuels du Canada "procèdent de l'ignorance causée par un manque de communication et d'une façon plus profonde peut-être, par notre esprit de clocher." p. 5

Ce chauvinisme existe aussi bien dans la vie politique, industrielle et sociale que dans nos différents systèmes d'éducation.

Il est paradoxal que les relations personnelles entre membres de différents groupes ethniques soient amicales et que les relations des groupes entre eux soient pleines de ressentiment.

"Nous avons mis l'accent sur nos antécédents historiques au détriment de l'amitié qui devrait unir les différents groupes raciaux." p. 6

Atmosphère de défaitisme: "... nous assistons en badauds à l'incendie de l'édifice". p. 6

"La Commission peut indiquer le foyer de l'incendie et la meilleure façon de le combattre". p. 6

Conclusions

"...des communications plus étroiteset franches entre des citoyens compréhensifs, seraient de nature à réduire considérablement les malentendus et à favoriser l'unité dans notre pays." p. 9

A condition qu'existe une coopération établie sous le signe de la bonne volonté.
Une législation qui imposerait des liens serait mal venue et rendrait plus critique encore la situation.

BRIEF TO THE

ROYAL COMMISSION ON BILINGUALISM AND BICULTURALISM

The Ontario Region of
The Canadian Protestant League
Regional Office:
836 Quebec Street,
London, Ontario.
July 1st, 1964.

1) The Ontario Region of The Canadian Protestant League counts it a privilege to be permitted to participate in a small way in the important study assigned to The Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism.

2) We represent people from practically all of the Protestant churches throughout the Province of Ontario -- people who feel that perhaps their voices are not being heard in places where their voices should be heard.

AREA OF STUDY

3) It is considerably difficult to realize from the stated purpose of the Commission, exactly what we are required to express, when we apply ourselves to the terms of reference provided in the framework to which your members were confined.

4) We suggest that the three specific instructions imparted to you are misleading, in that they are not factual, but express a biased desire on the part of a minority in the Dominion of Canada.

5) Why engage in a study covering the entire field when it is already assumed you are to make recommendations to "ensure the bilingual and bicultural nature of these bodies", i.e., the agencies of the Federal Administration?

6) Why spend money and effort when the Commission is already instructed to report on communication media and "their roles in promoting bilingualism and biculturalism" and "what may be done to improve their roles"? This is not expected to be an inquiry, but an instruction to strengthen a fallacious presupposition!

7) Why assign a study represented as neutral when you are instructed to discuss with provinces "what facilities are now available or could be made available to enable Canadians to become bilingual"? In other words, the assumption is made; the instructions are given; the recommendations are implied. Canada, in your frame of reference, is assumed to be bicultural and bilingual!

8) We object to the Federal Government using a Commission as its agency, to decide for all of us, that we are to become bilingual. There is no question as to the intent of the Government's instructions to you: to make all Canada bilingual -- the only issue is when and how, and what methods are to be employed.

9) We submit that it is erroneous, mischievously so, to assume that bilingualism relates to the whole of Canada. Thus, this describes the Province of Quebec, The Houses of Parliament and the Supreme Court of Canada. But where, and when was the entire nation thus designated?

10) We believe your Commission should bring to the attention of the Government, in your report, that you were altogether limited, and unduly directed in your enquiry by the terms of reference which assumed what is not theoretically, realistically, or legally true!

THE CONQUEST

11) We are told that the French-speaking population are constantly being reminded of the fact that "they are a conquered race". Surely nobody argues this fact of history! But to merely recall Louisburg of 1758, Quebec of 1759 and Montreal of 1760, does not state any vital issue other than the events of history.

12) Looking back, with the knowledge of the evolution of The Dominion of Canada, historians unanimously agree that the Battle of The Plains of Abraham was much more than a victory for British arms. It was a step to bring freedom to Canada!

13) "Wolfe did not by his victory so much bring the French in Canada under a foreign yoke as free them from an antiquated one, extremely unfavourable to progress. He and his Britons founded a new era for Canada, and the 60,000 pour colonists who have been raised to a million of prosperous have much to thank him for."[1] Anyone who has any doubt as to the blessings thus assured Quebec, might compare the lot of Quebec with that of Algeria!

14) We are sure that, despite the agitators in Quebec, the French-speaking people of Canada will realize the safe-guarding of their liberties, their privileges, depends upon the issue of the struggle forced upon French-Canada as part of The British Commonwealth. We pray that Canada may continue to be a free country, where all men are free under law, where the citizen of Quebec is on an equality with the citizen who lives anywhere else in the country.

15) We believe that your Commission should submit to The Canadian Government in your report that all Canadians must be made increasingly aware of the real issue of the "conquest" which guaranteed freedom from "tyranny and arbitrary power", of all peoples within the Dominion of Canada, and that a revival of interest in unbiased history is much more vital to the nation than that everybody should be asked to learn a second language.

CONCESSIONS TO ONE PROVINCE

16) Let us face it, gentlemen of The Royal Commission: in the last resort, "when the chips are down, the road to unity can only be paved with concessions. Most of these concessions will have to come from us, the English-speaking majority."[2]

17) Just when are our nation's leaders and English-speaking Canadians generally going to realize than when French-speaking people say "bilingual" they mean nothing other than that everybody "from sea to sea" should speak French!

18) We are alarmed at the constant insistence that, to retain any semblance of "national unity", we must always do so by acceding to the demands from the one spoilt child in Confederation's family!

19) While the French of Quebec may not be demanding to absorb the other nine provinces, there is some similarity in their insistent claim that the rest of Canada in some way exists to support and accede to their every whim and demand. They may not ask for or hope for absorption, but they decidedly want to enjoy the fruits of it. We are becoming absolutely sick and tired of the constant demands we hear from one Province, which only will be realized at the expense of the other members of the family! We are most anxious to work toward the day when we shall be designated, without thought of geography, ethnic origin, or language, and without hyphenated modifications, "Canadians"!

PRESERVING CONFEDERATION

20) What concerns many sane-thinking loyal Canadians is the apparent threat to Confederation. We must all realize that Canadian Confederation was not made between any founding races, but between provinces. Constitutional guarantees on the official use of the French language were clear, express and limited, and we are ready to register our opposition to

any constitutional amendments made with a view to extending these rights.

21) Knowing that Canada acknowledges Her Majesty the Queen as her Monarch, and has so declared it, why are we even discussing issues apparently allied to the clamour in one Province for a declaration that part of Canada is a Republic? We Canadians have taken an oath of allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth of Canada, and we believe there is no time like the present for your Commission to bring to the attention of the Government, that there is an element of treason involved in the present clamour, partially hidden under the pileup of briefs and demands now before you.

22) We find it difficult to believe that Canada can long survive if Quebec and the rest of Canada are to be treated as two autonomous nations with the central government reduced to a mere emasculated committee!

23) The idea of French sectionalism as opposed to Canadian nationalism is a disease which must be arrested in its present stages. It constitutes a dangerous threat to unity, a bigoted devotion to ancestral lineage belonging to the past. French sectionalism must be discarded for the future.

24) We believe that which is obvious -- that the world's great nations have only one language and a single culture. An example is the United States where many nationalities are united in a single culture and only one official language. Another example is Great Britain. On this Island Angles, Danes, Saxons, Jutes, Vikings, Celts and French formed a single language and one culture. Britain would be impoverished without any single one of them. When Scotland and England united, English became the only language. There was no bilingualism

after the first century. We are convinced that Canada can be a greater nation without the harmful inter-rivalry of two groups always bickering at each other. The solution to this problem on a long-term basis is to encourage the trend toward one language and one unified culture. This single culture should be the sum total of the contributions of all the nationalities in Canada. This, then, would be the Canadian culture of our grandchildren.

25) Belgium has been struggling with two cultures and two languages for years, even unto blood. Today the division hangs like a blight over the country, hindering its advancement. Front page news is in Cyprus, on the verge of civil war while an anxious world looks on, not knowing what its end will be. These results of bilingualism, biculturalism and binationalism should warn us.

26) If we encourage the spread of the blight hanging over Quebec to spread throughout Canada it would be a gigantic folly and the biggest blot on our history. Our standing among the nations of the world would suffer exceedingly, and reflect in additional international unrest.

27) We should be prepared to recommend to the Government of Canada that Canada is one nation under God, loyal to the Crown, a continuing integral part of The British Commonwealth of Nations, and that a move toward the recognition of one official language (English) from "sea to sea" would solidify our nation throughout the provinces.

BILINGUALISM DIVIDES

28) The argument mostly used to justify bilingualism, viz., that it promotes national unity, is a baseless assertion. Bilingualism divides. It does not unite a country. The basis of a united people is that they readily understand each other.

Commonsense indicates that the dual language proposal is impractical, and the solution lies in one language, English, being spoken in every corner of Canada. If this were so, it would not be very long before many of the barriers that keep the French-Canadians isolated from others in Canada would be removed, and a great step toward national unity would be made. This is demanded for the economic survival of Quebec alone!

29) "It is essential to national unity and solidarity that the people of any country should be able to converse and conduct their business in a common tongue. There must be one medium of communication from coast to coast, and that is the English language. It is a national issue, and a remedy must be found."[3]

30) "I am ready to admit -- the truth is evident -- that for economic development French-speaking Canadians need to learn a second language more than English-speaking Canadians do. I believe that speech was given to men to enable them to communicate their ideas to other men, rather than glorify the little corner of the earth where they happened by chance to be born, and that, after all, speech is simply the vehicle of thought. I also believe that when in 'honest company', as people of the 17th century used to say, it is becoming to speak the language understood by all, and so I take the liberty of carrying on in English."[4]

31) Your Commission should include in its recommendations the repudiation of the use of language for divisive purposes, and urge the Government to recognize officially the wisdom of English as our Canadian official language, with freedom for anyone who wishes to become familiar with any other language.

CITIZENS' RIGHTS

32) We do not deplore the nationalism expressed by Wordsworth:

"We must be free or die, who speak the tongue

That Shakespeare spake; the faith and morals hold
That Milton held. -- In everything we are sprung
Of earth's best blood, have titles manifold."

33) Neither do we hint that the mother tongue of a French linguist is any less dear to him -- the language of Racine, Corneille, Pascal, Descartes, Hugo, Calvin and Voltaire. There is a beneficent nationalism which rejoices in the historical treasures of its own race and tongues, and conceives of them as gifts held in sacred trust for all peoples. There is, however, a bad nationalism, which colours this entire bilingual debate. Both peoples involved must confess with sorrow the undesirable pagan pride on both sides of the Ottawa River that is assisting in the rending of our beloved Canada.

34) English-speaking Canadians have been forced to recognize the presence of hotheaded irrational elements in Quebec, fomented by unscrupulous leaders, but we do not believe that they represent the true expression of considered French-Canadian opinion.

35) We have no desire to propose that any rights accorded to our compatriots who are French-speaking should be curtailed. Neither do we believe that the French language should have the same status as the English language from coast to coast. It simply does not make sense in relation to the ethnic facts. The indisputable fact is, that outside of Quebec, this is an English-speaking country. It would not be in the national interest that the children of French-Canadian families settled outside of Quebec should be educated in French schools. It would not be in the best interests of the children themselves. If they are to work and live happily outside Quebec and in Canada,

they must use English fluently. Without it, they would be seriously handicapped. Indeed it may be said that even if Canadians were all French in origin, they would have to learn English to live and trade with their American neighbours, for this is an English-speaking continent.

36) We acknowledge with shame the superciliousness of we, who are English-speaking, towari those who speak "broken English", and agree that there is need for heart-searching and effort on our part to better understand other ethnic groups. The fact still remains that any child outside of Quebec must apply himself to mastery of the English language. This applies to everywhere in Canada. Likewise the English-speaking, if he wishes to earn his living in Quebec would wisely learn French--for his own wellbeing. But the major disposition of all the other provinces, and all of North America, is that English is a "must".

37) We believe that your Commission should urge total recognition of the fact that there are established bilingual areas in Canada, but these include none other than the Province of Quebec, The Houses of Parliament and The Supreme Court of Canada, and the Government should urge the use of the English language everywhere within the Dominion of Canada.

LANGUAGE AND RELIGION

38) The issue with which we are most concerned is the association of the French language with one religious group, the Roman Catholic Church. In Quebec, French is not primarily a language but a priestly instrument used to segregate the people of two races and two religions. Quebec's sacred cow cannot even be discussed without arousing the ire of the clerical nationalists, unless it be discussed in such a way as to make full surrender to the French Canadian priests' demands for an extension to all Canada of the special privi-

lege enjoyed by their church in "the Catholic Province of Quebec". Anyone else who spoke in similar vein, would be promptly branded as "fanatical" and "bigoted". Not until the other nine provinces humbly submit to being made over into nine other editions of the clerical state of Quebec, will the Roman Catholic hierarchy be satisfied, and then there would still be further demands.

39) The Roman Catholic Church has so identified the French language with its own religion that it is difficult to separate them in history as well as in the present day confusion. Our conviction is that the force behind Quebec's language demands is the Roman Catholic Church which has controlled the life of French Canada for centuries. The fear of apostacy has always been in the heart of the clergy and for that reason learning the language of the majority was discouraged from early days. This has been confirmed by authoritative sources. This is no doubt the reason that Protestants in Quebec find it impossible to obtain CBC permission to conduct a Protestant Gospel broadcast in the French language:

40) "French-Canadians learned the idea of separatism unconsciously from the clergy. Many a sermon in Quebec was pronounced on one separatist idea --'Lose your language, lose your faith'. The people were to a certain extent brainwashed into believing that speaking English meant speaking Protestant".[5]

41) "The French-Canadians infiltrate themselves everywhere in those counties of Ontario which divide it from the Province of Quebec, and continue to march toward the west. The policy of the Church is to guide the movement, plan and forward settlement, establish the parish system, the parochial school, and the religious and national societies;

then to watch and wait for providential developments, that she may mass and lead the people for the effective overthrow of Protestant error and paganism . . . Is this a dream? No, it is more; it is an everyday issue."[6]

42) For two hundred years the priests of Quebec have deliberately segregated their elect flock from possible contamination by Protestant enlightenment. They have preached without ceasing that "The language is the guardian of the faith." The chief barrier they have sedulously erected is language. Hence French is more than a language in Canada; it is a sacred instrument by which the heretics are excluded from the precincts of the fold and by which the elect members of the fold are kept unspotted from the world. "Speak English, be a Protestant; speak French, be a Roman Catholic?" Such is the substance of the Roman Catholic Church in French Canada. Can we English-speaking Protestants be blamed for taking the priests at their own words? With this preaching before their eyes, can English-speaking Canadians be expected to bear any particular love for French language and French culture? The French-Canadian priests deliberately chose to segregate their flock. Why should they complain at the fruits of their own policy?

43) We sincerely hope that your Commission will make a thorough study of this particular aspect of the problem. Indeed, how can one concern himself with the "language" or "cultural" problem and fail to recognize that basically it is a religious problem? You can assist the whole of Canada by dissipating once and for all the myth that there is any necessary relation between language and religion. It would be desirable also for the Commission to incorporate in its enquiry, some practical recommendations on this matter.

RECOMMENDATIONS

44) The Ontario Region of The Canadian Protestant League therefore respectfully urges that the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism make the following recommendations as part of your report to The Government of Canada:

1. That a reiteration is necessary declaring that Canada is not a bilingual nation, but that bilingualism is the official status of Quebec, The Houses of Parliament, and the Supreme Court of Canada.
2. That a thorough awareness of the histories of the founding and other races, as well as a history of the Dominion of Canada is much more necessary than the imposition of an extra language burden upon school boards across the country.
3. That the trend must be toward the removal of the terms for citizens of "French-Canadian", "English-Canadian" or any other hyphenated designation. Canadians desire to be known as "Canadians".
4. That we reiterate that Canada is one nation, loyal to the Crown, an integral part of The British Commonwealth of Nations, with one official language (English) from coast to coast.
5. That there are established bilingual areas in Canada, which should not be extended in any way.
6. That we deplore the use of language for divisive ends, and suggest that the obvious unifying influence within one generation would be to insist that unity can be realized by one official language, English, "from sea to sea".
7. That Canada is truly "the land of the free", to which those suffering religious persecution, and from other senses of

being wronged, came. In this land they found the freedom for which they craved. Canada, loyal to the Crown, with one language, can continually prove to be the same sort of homeland for all.

Jonas E.C. Shepherd
President

Bessie Bearfoot
Secretary

1 -- F.X. Garneau, French-Canadian historian

2 -- Miss Anne Francis, Commentator, speaking to Women's Canadian Club, Ottawa, Ontario.

3 -- Dr. Anderson, former Premier of Saskatchewan in "The New Canadian".

4 -- Maiden Speech of Senator T.D. Bouchard, in The Canadian Senate, July 21st, 1944.

5 -- Franciscan Priest, Rev. W.F. Collins, 25 years labouring in Montreal, at a French-Canadian Seminar at The University of British Columbia.

6 -- Quebec Jesuit Priest, Fr. Hamon, quoted in "Tragedy of Quebec", by author, Robert Sellars.

NO.: 750-474

TITLE: "Brief to the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism"

AUTHOR: Ontario Region of the Canadian Protestant League (Jonas E.C. Shepherd, President)

Brief of 13 pages; 7 recommendations

REMARKS OF ANALYST:

The central theme of this brief is that no further concessions should be granted to French Canada. Canada is not a bilingual country and English should be the only official language from coast to coast.

ATT.: RESEARCH

-Pages 10 - 11: Is there any foundation for this oft-repeated charge that the Roman Catholic Church is spearheading an organized infiltration campaign by French Canadians into Ontario?

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

	PAGES
RECOMMENDATIONS:	12 - 13
BRIEF:	
"Area of Study"	1 - 2
"The Conquest"	2 - 3
"Concessions to one Province"	4
"Preserving Confederation"	4 - 6
"Bilingualism Divides"	6 - 7
"Citizens' Rights"	7 - 9
"Language and Religion"	9 - 11

The league represents people from practically all of the Protestant Churches in Ontario who perhaps feel that their voices are not being heard in places where they should be heard.

"Area of Study" Pages 1 - 2

Suggestion that instructions given the Commission are not factual but represent the biased view of a minority. Why make a study when you are already instructed to recommend methods ensuring bilingualism in the Federal Administration and to report on what may be done to improve the roles of communication media in promoting bilingualism? This is to be an instruction to strengthen a fallacious proposition.

The intent of the Government's instructions is to make all Canadians bilingual; the only question remaining is how.

"The Conquest" Pages 2 - 3

Historians unanimously agree that the Battle of the Plains of Abraham was more than a British victory; it was a step to bring freedom to Canada! (Sic) Those complaining might compare the lot of Quebec to Algeria!

The Commission should submit that all Canadians must be made aware of the real issue of the "conquest."

"Concessions to one Province" Page 4

We must realize that when French-Canadian people say "bilingual" they mean that everybody should speak French! To retain any semblance of "national unity" we must acede to one spoilt child in Confederation's family!

Quebec may not ask for or hope for absorption of the other provinces, but she wants the fruits of it. We are anxious for the day when we shall be designated without hyphenated modifications as "Canadians"!

"Preserving Confederation"

Confederation was not made between any founding races, but between provinces. Constitutional guarantees for the French language were limited and the League is opposed to any constitutional amendments made with a view to extending these rights.

...3

The Commission should bring to the Government's attention the element of treason involved in the present clamour. Canada acknowledges the Queen as Monarch, so why discuss issues apparently allied to the clamour in one Province that Canada should be declared a Republic?

The world's great nations have only one official language. e.g. the United States, Great Britain. As happened with the union of England and Scotland where there was no bilingualism, Canada can be greater without the rivalry of two groups. The solution is to encourage the trend to one culture, the sum total of the contribution of all nationalities.

The examples of Belgium and Cyprus should warn us.

To spread Quebec's blight over Canada would be folly; our standing among the nations of the world would suffer.

"Bilingualism Divides" Pages 6 - 7

Bilingualism divides and does not unite. There must be one medium of communication from coast to coast.

The Commission should recommend English as our official language, with freedom to become familiar with another language for those who so desire.

"Citizens' Rights Pages 7 - 9

There is a beneficent nationalism which rejoices in the historical treasures of its language and holds then as gifts for all peoples. Both peoples should confess the pagan pride on both sides of the Ottawa River.

We do not believe that hotheaded elements fomented by unscrupulous leaders represent French Canadian opinion.

We do not propose that present rights of French-Canadians should be curtailed. Outside Quebec it is not in the national interest that French children be educated in French schools; they must speak English fluently or be handicapped.

English superciliousness acknowledged with shame; a need for effort to understand other ethnic groups.

...4

The English-speaking person in Quebec would wisely learn French if he wishes to earn his living.

The Commission should urge total recognition of bilingual areas in Canada as per the B.N.A. Act and elsewhere English should be urged.

"Language and Religion"

Prime issue is identification of French with the Roman Catholic Church. The Roman Catholic hierarchy will not be satisfied until all provinces are editions of the clerical state. The Church is behind Quebec's language demands.

Many sermons in Quebec were pronounced on one separatist idea -- "Lose your language, lose your faith."

Under Church leadership, French Canadians infiltrate the provinces outside Quebec in order to overthrow Protestant error..

The priests deliberately segregated their flock from contamination by Protestant enlightenment. Why should they complain at the fruits of their own policy?

One cannot concern oneself with the 'language' or 'cultural' problem without recognizing that it is basically a religious problem. The Commission should dissipate the myth of relation between language and religion. Practical recommendations should be made on this matter.

750-477

A STATEMENT

TO

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON BILINGUALISM AND BICULTURALISM

BY

THE CANADIAN NURSES' ASSOCIATION, L'ASSOCIATION DES INFIRMIERES CANADIENNES

The Canadian Nurses' Association, L'Association des Infirmières Canadiennes, wishes to express its appreciation to the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism for this opportunity to present a statement portraying the unique nature of its organization and its views on cultural relationships.

CANADIAN NURSES' ASSOCIATION
74 STANLEY AVENUE,
OTTAWA 2, CANADA.

A STATEMENT TO

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON BILINGUALISM AND BICULTURALISM

The Canadian Nurses' Association with a membership of 77,618 is a federation of the ten provincial registered nurses' associations. It was formed in 1908 as an affiliation of existing nursing organizations in Canada and was incorporated in 1947. The Association's original purpose was to provide a link with the International Council of Nurses, an organization with which Canadian nurses have been associated since 1899.

Through the evolution of time and experience, the primary function of the Canadian Nurses' Association has come to be a fostering of high standards of nursing practice in Canada to the end that the highest possible level of health may be achieved by the people. The promotion of maximum health is the basis of the profession's concept of nursing care.

Membership in the Canadian Nurses' Association is obtained through membership in one of the provincial nurses' associations, each of which is authorized by provincial legislation to grant registration.

A registered nurse is represented in local and provincial matters by her provincial association; in national and international affairs by the Canadian Nurses' Association.

The headquarters of the Canadian Nurses' Association is at 74 Stanley Avenue, Ottawa 2, Canada.

The Canadian Nurses' Association is a bilingual organization, in name and in operation. Its official journal The Canadian Nurse as well as other pamphlets and informational materials are published in English and in French. For many years, simultaneous translation services have been used in its general meetings for the benefit of its large membership of English and French nurses.

Historically, since 1639, when three French Augustinian nuns founded the first Canadian hospital, Hôtel Dieu de Québec, differences of language, culture, religion or race have not deterred those who have ministered to the health and sickness needs of Canadians. Since its earliest beginnings in this country nursing has been a multi-cultural activity.

Members of the Canadian Nurses' Association come from many races, religions and cultural inheritances. They enjoy freedom of movement in employment from province to province and from country to country. Similarly, qualified nurses from other countries assimilate easily into the nursing force of hospitals and health agencies in this country, assuming increasing responsibilities as their fluency in the language improves.

Outside the province of Quebec, English is the working language of most hospitals and health agencies in Canada. Many of these are bilingual and serve mixed populations. Hospitals serve all ethnic groups in their respective communities.

Nursing in Canada is the better for the heterogeneity of cultures within its ranks. Differences of language, race and colour are submerged by the commonalty of purpose and of organization.

A profession is always concerned with the improvement of the services given by its members. The Canadian Nurses' Association recognizes the necessity for nurses of the future, and indeed for all Canadians, to have a wider cultural preparation for life than most have possessed in the past. While many improvements in nursing service and nursing education are desired it would be difficult to relate them to linguistic factors. But certainly the quality of both nursing education and service would be enriched by changed attitudes of society toward

1. Broad patterns of general education in a cultural climate fostered by both French and English segments of our society which engenders respect, mutual understanding and peaceful relationships.
2. New patterns of administration and support for nursing education.

It has been said that a situation in which two groups work autonomously and independently in the same general area has within it the seeds of confusion and controversy. Happily, the inter-related interests of French and English nursing services, where they exist side by side, are such that consultation limits confusion and consideration replaces controversy.

The Canadian Nurses' Association has adopted the Code of Ethics of the International Council of Nurses which states,

> Service to mankind is the primary function of nurses and the reason for the existence of the nursing profession. Need for nursing service is universal. Professional nursing service is therefore unrestricted by considerations of nationality, race, creed, colour, politics or social status.
>
> Inherent in the code is the fundamental concept that the nurse believes in the essential freedoms of mankind and in the preservation of human life.

The profound influence of this ethic on nursing and nurses in Canada throughout the years has been demonstrated by the participation of nurses, both French and English, in

- mission work in the Canadian north and far away lands
- disaster areas served by The Canadian Red Cross Society
- services and projects of The World Health Organization, Colombo Plan, Canadian University Service Overseas, etc.

When called upon, Canadian nurses have served in theatres of war, at home and abroad.

To some degree, unilingualism may have been a limiting factor in these nursing activities but it has never been a deterrent. Bilingualism or multilingualism is, and will always be, a talisman to ever-widening opportunities for national and international service.

By virtue of the methods used and adaptations made by the Canadian Nurses' Association, the needs and interests of both French and English members have been met harmoniously and with mutual benefit to all.

Canadian nursing services throughout the centuries has been devoted to the care of men of all cultures and testifies that the needs of people can be met without consideration of nationality, race, creed or colour, when knowledge and skill are applied in the spirit of deep humanistic concern.

Believing in the universal freedoms, the Canadian Nurses' Association holds the view that Canadians should have freedom of choice in their basic education and preparation for life to the greatest degree possible without threat or danger to a united Canada. Grateful that the all-pervading purpose of nursing has not been divided by cultural differences, the Canadian Nurses' Association is concerned and cherishes the hope that all Canadians will have the opportunity to acquire and to possess a rich multi-cultural endowment of skill and understanding.

Mrs. A. Isobel MacLeod, R.N., M.A.
President,
Canadian Nurses' Association

Helen K. Mussallem, R.N., M.A., Ed.D.
Executive Director,
Canadian Nurses' Association

June 24, 1964

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NO.: 750-477

TITLE: A statement to the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism.

AUTHOR: The Canadian Nurses' Association, l'Association des Infirmières Canadiennes.

Brief of 5 pages; 2 recommendations

REMARKS OF ANALYST:

This brief describes the Canadian Nurses' Association. It is a bilingual organization, both in name and in operation, but this does not lead to confusion or controversy; the interests of the English and French nursing services are inter-related and the independent, autonomous services work together to meet the needs of both groups.

According to the Code of Ethnics adopted by the Association, "Service to mankind is the primary function of nurses". Therefore bilingualism or multiculturalism "is, and will always be, a talisman to ever-widening opportunities for national and international service".

The Association, believing in the universal freedoms, also feels that Canadians should have freedom of choice in their basic education to the greatest degree possible without danger to a united Canada.

ATT.: RESEARCH

TABLE OF CONTENTS: PAGES

RECOMMENDATIONS:

General education.....paragraph 1.....3

Nursing education..... " 2.....3

BRIEF:

Introduction.....1

Bilingualism in the Canadian Nurses' Association.....2

The Code of Ethnics of the International Council of Nurses.....4

Education and multiculturalism.....5

Brief submitted

to the

ROYAL COMMISSION

on

Bilingualism and Biculturalism

by the

CANADIAN SOCIETY OF MICROBIOLOGISTS

The Ottawa Valley Branch

The Manitoba Branch

The Maritime Branch

The Central Ontario Branch

and one affiliated Society:

The Society of Microbiology of the Province of Quebec

La Société de Microbiologie de la Province de Québec

Foundation, beginnings and aims of the Canadian Society of Microbiologists

The Canadian Society of Microbiologists was founded on June 7, 1951 to promote the advancement of microbiology and favour intellectual relations between microbiologists.

Before the foundation of the Society, a few Canadian microbiologists maintained scientific relations and gathered whenever Special Committees of Federal Departments or organizations such as the National Research Council held a meeting. They also had the opportunity to meet on the occasion of conventions of Canadian Societies, such as the Royal Society of Canada, the Canadian Public Health Association (Laboratory Section), the Canadian Medical Association, or of foreign or international societies of microbiology, American Society of Microbiology, International Congresses on Microbiology, Association des Microbiologistes de langue française, etc.

For lack of a Canadian Journal specializing in microbiology, the Canadian microbiologists had no means of identifying themselves as such and were compelled to publish either in Canadian medical, veterinary or agricultural journals, in the Revue canadienne de biologie,

Society of Microbiology of the Province of Quebec and the Ottawa Valley Society agreed on the urgent need of a national society that would help not only the better-known microbiologists but especially the average Canadian microbiologist to benefit mutually by exchanging ideas, that would represent in Canada a group on whom public bodies could call for service and advice, ant that could present the views and protect the interests of microbiologists.

The need of a national society was imperative, particularly in the field of international relations. Canada was one of the few important countries which could not delegate at international congresses of microbiology held abroad scientists representing Canadian microbiologists. The latter could not participate in the direction of international societies. It was thus difficult for them to organize, in Canada, an international Congress of microbiology.

Several Canadian microbiologists learned by personal experiences, at international congresses, how uncertain was their status as compared with that of microbiologists of other countries belonging to National societies. The only Canadian microbiologists who could represent Canada were civil servants or the individuals duly mandated by the Government of Canada.

It was immediately after the International Congress of Microbiology in Rio de Janeiro and in view of the forthcoming Congress in Rome (1953), that the Society was formed in 1951.

Presidents of the Canadian Society of Microbiologists

R.G.E. Murray	N.E. Gibbons
A.G. Lochhead	T.W.M. Cameron
A. Frappier	E.H. Garrard
G.A. Ledingham	C.F. Robinow
E.G.D. Murray	M. Panisset
G.E. Van Rooyen	A.C. Blackwood
V. Fredette	

Bilingualism in the Canadian Society of Microbiologists

Since its foundation, the Canadian Society of Microbiologists, which also operates under its French name, did its utmost to respect the linguistic duality of its members. Thus, the Society uses both the French and English languages in communications to its members (headings of envelopes, letter heads, circulars, bulletin de nouvelles - New letters, ballots).

Papers may be presented at conventions in either French or English. As a matter of fact, the program carries an appreciable proportion of papers with French titles (see table), which at times exceeded the proportion of French-speaking members of the Council or of the membership at large. The papers may be delivered in the French language, but most of French-speaking microbiologists use the English language in their presentation (no accurate statistics are available on the subject) and some papers are presented partly in French, partly in English. French-speaking authors often choose English for the presentation of their papers as they believe they will thus be better understood by their unilingual English colleagues and will be equally understood by their French colleagues who are practically all bilingual.

For the same reasons, Committee, Board and general meetings are held in English. The few French speeches and remarks given in the French language are however received with attention and willingly translated for the audience. The problem of intercommunication is certainly a handicap for French-speaking researchers who do not speak or understand English well, when they want to express their ideas or follow the proceedings of scientific or business meetings. Both French and English members should be understanding and make every mutual effort toward the improvement of communication. Communication difficulties can and should be overcome first of all by an attitude of mutual comprehension and by mutual efforts to improve communication: by acquiring at least a working knowledge of the other language, by the use of slides (diagrams) or bilingual texts, by slow and careful enunciation of both languages and by distribution of French and English abstracts of the papers.

Simultaneous translation would solve many difficulties but is expensive and beyond the financial means of the Society (the problem was thoroughly studied in connection with the VIIIth International Congress of Microbiology). Translation and simultaneous interpretation is nevertheless the only solution to our problem. The use of such means could be considered only within the scope of a national policy whereby such means would be made available by the Government to national societies. Improvement of communication within the Society of Microbiologists should be considered above all as an enrichment for all microbiologists who could thereby better benefit from knowledge and experience of those who cannot readily express themselves in a language that is not their mother tongue.

Since it is a matter of facilitating intercommunication those who can speak both languages should do so whenever the subject treated or the nature of the audience require it.

Biculturalism and the Canadian Society of Microbiologists

For the past 13 years the Canadian Society of Microbiologists has given colleagues working in the various Provinces the opportunity of meeting and becoming acquainted with one other, of working together, of studying and discussing together their respective researches. These contacts have been both agreeable and fruitful and in many cases have led to lasting relations. The meetings of the Society have enabled microbiologists attending from all parts of Canada (Table IV lists the various cities in which the conventions were held) to realize that they had a common interest and that the Canadian microbiology existed. Some biculturalism in microbiology may have existed some 30 years ago. For instance, French-Canadian scientific circles welcomed BCG vaccination with an enthusiasm that contrasted with the reserved or even hostility of most of their English colleagues. Since then, Canadian microbiologists of both these large cultural groups have learned to use methods for the critical evaluation of data they obtained as a result of their contacts not only with British, French and American laboratories, but also with laboratories throughout the world. The most important result is that they have made a definite and significant contribution to the science of microbiology. This contribution is due in part to many Canadian microbiologists who are of neither French nor Anglo-Saxon origin. This evolution is encouraging and deserves to be drawn to the

attention of the Royal Commission. It should be emphasized for a number of years Canadian postgraduate students belonging to both of these ethnic groups have been studying in laboratories in Great Britain, Italy, Germany, France, the United States, and many other countries, and that the choice of the institutions where they pursue their studies was not based solely on racial and linguistic considerations.

In other words, the Canadian Society of Microbiologists groups scientists who, in their own chosen field of endeavor, are not far from having reached the point of recognizing a single culture to which each of these ethnic groups will contribute in its own specific way.

TABLE I

Membership of the Canadian Society of Microbiologists

since 1952 (New members and members lost (death resignations)

Year	Total Membership	New members	Members lost
1952	225		
1953	361		
1954	380		
1955	386		
1956	no record		
1957	379	27	27
1958	379	30	30
1959	380	47	46
1960	429	63	14
1961	501	84	12
1962	563	82	20
1963	597	67	33
* 1964 (as of 3 March 64)	623	46	20

* Of whom 104 are French-speaking, 20 % of the Canadian members

TABLE II

THE COUNCIL OF THE C.S.M.

Year	Total	English-speaking members	French-speaking members
1952 - 1953	16	13	3 (18.7%)
1953 - 1954	17	13	4 (23.5%)
1954 - 1955	17	15	2 (11.7%)
1955 - 1956	17	14	3 (17.6%)
1956 - 1957	17	13	4 (23.5%)
1957 - 1958	17	13	4 (23.5%)
1958 - 1959	17	14	3 (17.6%)
1959 - 1960	17	14	3 (17.6%)
1960 - 1961	17	15	2 (11.7%)
1961 - 1962	17	12	5 (29.4%)
1962 - 1963	17	12	5 (29.4%)
1963 - 1964	17	13	4 (23.5%)

TABLE III

DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS BY COUNTRIES OR PROVINCES, AS THE CASE MAY BE, FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS

NUMBER OF MEMBERS

Year	Total	Foreign countries	U.S.A.	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
1962	563	15	61	5	0	15	3	163	221	27	22	17	14
1963	597	22	72	3	1	16	5	164	225	32	19	21	17
1964	623	27	78	2	1	18	11	169	227	31	21	22	16

TABLE IV

Meetings of the Canadian Society of Microbiologists

Meeting	Year		PAPERS Total number	English	French
1	1951	Ottawa, Ont.	28	25	3 (10.7%)
2	1952	Montréal, Que. (173)	29	21	8 (27.5%)
3	1953	Guelph, Ont. (161)	33	29	4 (12.1%)
4	1954	Kingston, Ont. (168)	41	31	10 (24.3%)
5	1955	Winnipeg, Man.	28	26	2 (7.1%)
6	1956	Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, Que.	44	36	8 (18.1%)
7	1957	London, Ont.	36	31	5 (13.8%)
8	1958	Halifax, N.S.	24	21	3 (12.5%)
9	1959	Quebec, P.Q.	33	23	10 (30.3%)
10	1960	Vancouver, B.C. (158)	65	50	15 (23.0%)
11	1961	Kingston, Ont. (171)	66	56	10 (15.1%)
12	VIIIth International Congress		-	-	-
13	1963	Guelph, Ont. (219)	54	45	9 (16.6%)

Entre-parenthèses : inscriptions
In brackets : registration

SUMMARY

The Canadian Society of Microbiologists has a total of 626 English and French-speaking members (of whom 104 are French speaking, 20% of the Canadian members) with a common interest and common competence in microbiology. It is nation-wide with members in all the ten provinces of Canada and also has members living in the United States and other countries.

The Canadian Society of Microbiologists sponsors the Canadian Journal of Microbiology in which articles appear in either French or English. The journal is published by the National Research Council of Canada and is available to members of the Society at a reduced rate.

The name of the Society as well as all communications to its members are bilingual. Scientific papers can be announced, abstracted in the scientific programme and presented at the conventions in French or in English.

In practice, at the various meetings the French-speaking members most frequently speak English for reasons of convenience.

The various meetings and the very activities of the Society have had the most happy effect of establishing friendly as well as scientific relations between microbiologists belonging to the two ethnic groups. A Canadian microbiology has become a fact in spite of some communication difficulties.

RECOMMENDATION

The Canadian Society of Microbiologists recommends that the Government of Canada make available to scientific and cultural societies the necessary facilities for translation and interpretation at their meetings.

MEMOIRE

soumis à la

COMMISSION ROYALE D'ENQUETE

sur le Bilinguisme et le Biculturalisme

par

la

SOCIETE CANADIENNE DES MICROBIOLOGISTES

La Société canadienne des microbiologistes a été invitée par la Commission royale d'enquête sur le bilinguisme et le biculturalisme à présenter un mémoire.

Le Conseil exécutif de la Société canadienne des microbiologistes, après avoir consulté les anciens présidents de la Société et les membres du Conseil actuellement en fonction, a jugé opportun de soumettre à la Commission royale le mémoire ci-après qui s'inspire de l'expérience d'une Société scientifique nationale relativement jeune dans le domaine du bilinguisme et du biculturalisme.

La Société canadienne des microbiologistes a été fondée et s'est réunie pour la première fois en 1951 à l'Université d'Ottawa. Elle a été incorporée le 21 octobre 1958 par lettres patentes selon "Part II of the Companies act" sous le nom "Canadien Society of Microbiologists - Société canadienne des microbiologistes".

Elle compte actuellement (25 mars 1964) 626 membres. Ses membres sont, pour la très grande majorité, munis de diplômes universitaires qui attestent de leur compétence, mais la Société accueille toute personne dont deux parrains, membres de la Société, répondent de l'expérience en microbiologie et de l'intérêt pour cette science. La Société canadienne des microbiologistes a depuis sa fondation reconnu des:

filiales :

The Ottawa Valley Branch
the Manitoba Branch
the Maritime Branch
the Central Ontario Branch

et une Société affiliée :

La Société de microbiologie
de la Province de Québec

The Society of Microbiology
of the Province of Quebec

Fondation de la Société canadienne des microbiologistes - Ses origines - ses buts

La Société canadienne des microbiologistes a été fondée le 7 juin 1951 pour encourager les progrès de la microbiologie et faciliter les relations intellectuelles entre les microbiologistes.

Avant la fondation de la Société quelques-uns des microbiologistes canadiens étaient en relations scientifiques. Les réunions de comités spécialisés des ministères du Gouvernement fédéral, celles d'organismes tels que le Conseil National des Recherches leur donnaient l'occasion de se rencontrer soit à l'occasion de réunions de sociétés canadiennes telles que la Société Royale, la Canadian Public Health Association (Laboratory section), l'association médicale canadienne, soit à l'occasion de réunions d'associations étrangères ou internationales de Microbiologistes (American Society of Microbiology, Congrès internationaux de Microbiologie, Association des microbiologistes de langue française, etc.).

En l'absence d'une revue canadienne spécialisée de microbiologie, il n'était pas possible aux microbiologistes canadiens de s'identifier comme tels. Ils devaient publier soit dans des revues canadiennes non spécialisées en microbiologie, revues médicales, Revue canadienne de biologie, Canadian Journal of Research, revues vétérinaires, agricoles, etc., soit dans des revues de microbiologie étrangères telle que le Journal of bacteriology (Etats-Unis), les Annales de l'Institut Pasteur (France), le Journal of General Microbiology (Grande Bretagne), par exemple; soit dans des revues scientifiques étrangères non spécialisées en microbiologie: Revues médicales, vétérinaires, agricoles, Revues de chimie, de biologie, etc.

Il a pu, ainsi arriver qu'un microbiologiste canadien connaisse mieux ses collègues étrangers s'intéressant au même sujet de travail que des microbiologistes canadiens travaillant dans des domaines voisins. Le Public, en général, et les microbiologistes eux-mêmes n'étaient pas très conscients de l'existence d'une microbiologie canadienne. La dualité linguistique ne faisait qu'accentuer cette situation.

Il n'est que juste de rappeler ici, l'activité de sociétés locales de microbiologie telles que la Société de microbiologie de la Province de Québec, l'Ottawa Valley Society qui ont organisé les premiers échanges entre des microbiologistes au Canada et dont l'expérience devait beaucoup servir dans la fondation d'une société canadienne. La Canadian

Public Health Association et son "Christmas meeting" de sa section des Laboratoires a permis et permet encore d'utiles échanges entre des microbiologistes canadiens appartenant aux domaines de la Santé publique. Ces sociétés ont certainement été à l'origine des mouvements qui ont conduit à la fondation de la Société canadienne des microbiologistes.

A la faveur de leurs relations personnelles, scientifiques et administratives, des microbiologistes canadiens qui avaient la responsabilité de laboratoires importants et actifs dans les Universités, les organismes de l'Etat fédéral et des provinces, de l'industrie, les responsables de Sociétés locales telles que la Société de microbiologie de la Province de Québec, l'Ottawa Valley Society se sont mis d'accord sur l'utilité d'une société nationale qui permettrait à tous les microbiologistes du Canada et, non pas seulement, aux microbiologistes les plus en évidence, de profiter des avantages mutuels d'échanges d'idées, de représenter au Canada une collectivité pouvant être consultée par les pouvoirs publics, aussi bien que capable de faire valoir ses idées et les intérêts des microbiologistes. La nécessité d'une société nationale s'imposait, en particulier, dans le domaine des relations internationales: le Canada était, en effet, l'un des rares grands pays à ne pas pouvoir déléguer à des congrès internationaux des microbiologistes représentant leurs pairs.

Les microbiologistes canadiens ne pouvaient pas participer à la direction des sociétés internationales. Il leur était, ainsi, difficile de songer à organiser au Canada, un congrès international de microbiologie. Plusieurs d'entre eux ont appris, par expérience, lors de congrès internationaux l'imprécision de leur statut, quand ils n'étaient pas des fonctionnaires fédéraux dûment mandatés par le Gouvernement canadien. C'est, d'ailleurs, immédiatement après le congrès international de Rio de Janeiro et en prévision de celui de Rome (1953) que la Société s'est constituée en 1951.

Présidents de la Société canadienne des microbiologistes

R. G. E. Murray	E. G. D. Murray	T. W. M. Cameron
A. G. Lochhead	G. E. van Rooyen	E. H. Garrard
A. Frappier	V. Fredette	C. F. Robinow
G. A. Ledingham	N. E. Gibbons	M. Panisset
		A. C. Blackwood

Le bilinguisme à la Société Canadienne des Microbiologistes

Depuis sa fondation la Société canadienne des microbiologistes dont le nom officiel est bilingue s'est efforcée de respecter la dualité linguistique de ses membres. Ainsi les communications avec les membres sont faites en Anglais et en Français (En-tête de lettres et d'enveloppes, circulaires, bulletin de nouvelles - Newsletter, bulletin de vote).

Les communications aux congrès peuvent être faites en anglais ou en français et, en fait, une proportion notable de communications figurent au programme sous des titres français (voir tableau)

proportion qui a dépassé parfois celle des membres et des membres du conseil de langue française. La très grande majorité des communications présentées par des microbiologistes de langue française, le sont en langue anglaise (la Société n'a pas tenu de statistiques précises à ce sujet), quelques-unes le sont en partie en français, en partie en anglais. Il s'agit là du choix des auteurs qui croient, ainsi, atteindre plus efficacement ceux de leurs collègues de langue anglaise qui sont unilingues et leurs collègues bilingues. C'est pour des raisons analogues que les réunions des conseils, des comités, les assemblées générales utilisent l'anglais comme langue de travail. Les interventions en français seraient et sont, en fait, écoutées avec sympathie et traduites pour l'auditoire avec beaucoup de bonne volonté, par des interprètes bénévoles, mais elles demeurent exceptionnelles. Le problème de communication gêne certainement des chercheurs de langue française qui parlent ou comprennent mal l'anglais d'exprimer leur pensée et de suivre les séances scientifiques ou administratives. Ces difficultés peuvent et doivent être surmontées tout d'abord, par une attitude réciproque de compréhension et des efforts réciproques des membres de langue anglaise et de langue française en vue d'une meilleure communication: acquisition d'une connaissance et d'une pratique au moins sommaire de l'autre langue, visualisation par des diapositives (schéma) ou textes bilingues de l'intervention, élocution lente et appliquée dans les 2 langues,

distribution de sommaires ou de textes en français et en anglais. L'emploi de la traduction ou de l'interprétation simultanée est une méthode coûteuse, dont l'emploi dépasse les moyens matériels de la société, (le problème a été bien étudié à l'occasion du VIIIe Congrès International de Microbiologie). Il est néanmoins, la seule solution du problème que posent les difficultés de communication. L'emploi de tels moyens ne peut être envisagé que dans le cadre d'une politique nationale, ces moyens étant mis à la disposition des sociétés nationales par l'Etat. L'amélioration des communications au sein de la Société des microbiologistes devrait être envisagée avant tout, comme un enrichissement de notre Société qui pourrait mieux profiter des connaissances et de l'expérience de personnes malhabiles à s'exprimer dans une langue qui n'est pas leur langue natale. Il s'agit de faciliter les échanges et ceux d'entre nous qui manient avec aisance les deux langues pourraient et devraient continuer de le faire toutes les fois que le sujet traité et la composition de l'auditoire le commanderont.

Le biculturalisme et la Société canadienne des microbiologistes

La Société canadienne des microbiologistes a, depuis treize ans, donné l'occasion à des collègues travaillant dans les diverses provinces du Canada de se rencontrer, de se connaître, de travailler ensemble, de prendre connaissance mutuellement de leurs travaux et de les discuter. Ces contacts ont été fructueux et agréables et ont été suivis dans bien des

cas de relations durables. Les congrès ont permis aux microbiologistes qui les ont suivis de mieux connaître le Canada et les canadiens de Halifax à Vancouver (la liste des congrès - -tableau IV- - précise les villes dans lesquelles ils ont eu lieu).

Ils ont fait prendre conscience aux microbiologistes de tout le Canada d'une communauté d'intérêt entre eux et de l'existence d'une microbiologie canadienne.

Il a peut-être existé voilà une trentaine d'années un certain biculturalisme en microbiologie. Ainsi, les milieux scientifiques canadiens-français ont accueilli la vaccination par le BCG avec un enthousiasme qui contrastait avec la réserve voire l'hostilité de la plupart de leurs collègues de langue anglaise. Depuis lors les microbiologistes canadiens appartenant aux deux grands groupes culturels ont les uns et les autres appris à soumettre à des méthodes critiques très semblables les données qu'ils recueillaient à la faveur de leurs échanges avec les laboratoires britanniques, français, américains, mais aussi, avec les laboratoires du Monde entier. Ils ont surtout apporté une contribution distincte et importante à la microbiologie. A cette contribution ne sont pas étrangers de nombreux microbiologistes canadiens qui n'appartiennent ni au groupe culturel canadien français ni au groupe culturel anglo-saxon.

Cette évolution mérite d'être signalée et il est encourageant

de la constater à l'occasion d'une enquête comme celle que poursuit la commission royale. Il convient de souligner que depuis quelques années on trouve aussi bien dans les laboratoires français que dans les laboratoires britanniques, italiens, allemands, américains et dans les laboratoires de bien d'autres pays, de jeunes stagiaires canadiens des deux principaux groupes ethniques, et qui n'ont pas choisi les laboratoires où ils étudient en fonction, seulement, d'affinités raciales ou linguistiques.

En d'autres termes, la Société canadienne des microbiologistes groupe des microbiologistes qui dans leur domaine scientifique particulier ne sont pas loin de reconnaître l'existence d'une seule culture à laquelle chacun des deux groupes ethniques participera avec son génie propre.

TABLEAU I

Effectifs de la Société canadienne des microbiologistes depuis 1952 (Nouveaux membres et départs, décès, démissions).

	Année	Effectif	Nouveaux membres	Départs
	1952	225		
	1953	361		
	1954	380		
	1955	386		
	1956	Absence de données		
	1957	379	27	27
	1958	379	30	30
	1959	380	47	46
	1960	429	63	14
	1961	501	84	12
	1962	563	82	20
	1963	597	67	33
*	1964 (au 3 mars 1964)	623	46	20

* Dont 104 membres de langue française, soit 16.6%, 20% des membres canadiens

TABLEAU II

COMPOSITION DU CONSEIL DE LA S.C.M.

Année	Total	Membres de langue anglaise	Membres de langue française
1952 - 1953	16	13	3 (18.7%)
1953 - 1954	17	13	4 (23.5%)
1954 - 1955	17	15	2 (11.7%)
1955 - 1956	17	14	3 (17.6%)
1956 - 1957	17	13	4 (23.5%)
1957 - 1958	17	13	4 (23.5%)
1958 - 1959	17	14	3 (17.6%)
1959 - 1960	17	14	3 (17.6%)
1960 - 1961	17	15	2 (11.7%)
1961 - 1962	17	12	5 (29.4%)
1962 - 1963	17	12	5 (29.4%)
1963 - 1964	17	13	4 (23.5%)

TABLEAU III

PROVINCES, SELON LE CAS, POUR LES TROIS DERNIERES ANNEES

NOMBRE DE MEMBRES

rre N.	I.P.E.	N.E.	N.B.	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	C.B.
5	0	15	3	163	221	27	22	17	14
3	1	16	5	164	225	32	19	21	17
2	1	18	11	169	227	31	21	22	16

TABLEAU III

REPARTITION DES MEMBRES PAR PAYS OU PROVINCES, SELON LE CAS, POUR LES TROIS DERNIERES ANNEES

NOMBRE DE MEMBRES

Année	Total	Etranger	U.S.A.	Terre N.	I.P.E.	N.E.	N.B.	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	C.B.
1962	563	15	61	5	0	15	3	163	221	27	22	17	14
1963	597	22	72	3	1	16	5	164	225	32	19	21	17
1964	623	27	78	2	1	18	11	169	227	31	21	22	16

TABLEAU IV

Réunion	Année	Endroit	COMMUNICATIONS		
			Nombre total	Anglaises	Françaises
1	1951	Ottawa, Ont.	28	25	3 (10.7%)
2	1952	Montréal, Qué. (173)	29	21	8 (27.5%)
3	1953	Guelph, Ont. (161)	33	29	4 (12.1%)
4	1954	Kingston, Ont. (168)	41	31	10 (24.3%)
5	1955	Winnipeg, Man.	28	26	2 (7.1%)
6	1956	Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, Qué.	44	36	8 (18.1%)
7	1957	London, Ont.	36	31	5 (13.8%)
8	1958	Halifax, N.S.	24	21	3 (12.5%)
9	1959	Québec, P.Q.	33	23	10 (30.3%)
10	1960	Vancouver, B.C. (158)	65	50	15 (23.0%)
11	1961	Kingston, Ont. (171)	66	56	10 (15.1%)
12	VIII Congrès International		-	-	- - -
13	1963	Guelph, Ont. (219)	54	45	9 (16.6%)

Entre paranthèses : inscriptions

In brackets : registration

SOMMAIRE

La Société canadienne des microbiologistes groupe 626 membres de langue anglaise et de langue française (104 des membres sont de langue française, soit 20% des membres canadiens) qui ont en commun leur intérêt pour la Microbiologie et leur compétence en ce domaine. C'est une Société nationale dont les membres sont répartis dans les dix provinces du Canada, auxquels sont venus se joindre des microbiologistes résidant aux Etats-Unis et dans 13 pays étrangers.

Le Canadian Journal of Microbiology est l'organe de la Société canadienne des microbiologistes. Cette revue bimensuelle accueille les articles de microbiologie aussi bien en anglais qu'en français. Le journal est publié par le Conseil national des recherches du Canada. Les membres de la Société peuvent se le procurer à prix réduit.

La Société canadienne des microbiologistes se réunit chaque année dans l'une des villes universitaires du Canada.

Le nom de la Société, les documents qu'elle envoie à ses membres sont bilingues. Les communications scientifiques peuvent être annoncées, résumées dans les programmes scientifiques, présentées dans les congrès en français ou en anglais.

En pratique, dans les diverses réunions les membres de langue française utilisent le plus souvent la langue anglaise pour des

raisons de commodité.

Les diverses réunions et l'activité même de la Société ont eu les plus heureux effets quant à l'établissement de relations amicales et scientifiques entre les microbiologistes appartenant aux deux groupes ethniques. Une microbiologie canadienne existe, en dépit de quelques difficultés de communication.

RECOMMANDATIONS

La Société canadienne des microbiologistes recommande que le Gouvernement du Canada mette à la disposition des sociétés scientifiques et culturelles les moyens nécessaires pour qu'elles puissent utiliser un système de traduction et d'interprétation lors de leurs réunions.

Brief submitted

to the

ROYAL COMMISSION

on

Bilingualism and Biculturalism

by the

CANADIAN SOCIETY OF MICROBIOLOGISTS

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION

SUMMARY

The Canadian Society of Microbiologists has a total of 626 English and French-speaking members (of whom 104 are French speaking, 20% of the Canadian members) with a common interest and common competence in microbiology. It is nation-wide with members in all the ten provinces of Canada and also has members living in the United States and other countries.

The Canadian Society of Microbiologists sponsors the Canadian Journal of Microbiology in which articles appear in either French or English. The journal is published by the National Research Council of Canada and is available to members of the Society at a reduced rate.

The name of the Society as well as all communications to its members are bilingual. Scientific papers can be announced, abstracted in the scientific programme and presented at the conventions in French or in English.

In practice, at the various meetings the French-speaking members most frequently speak English for reasons of convenience.

The various meetings and the very activities of the Society have had the most happy effect of establishing friendly as well as scientific relations between microbiologists belonging to the two ethnic groups. A Canadian microbiology has become a fact in spite of some communication difficulties.

RECOMMENDATION

The Canadian Society of Microbiologists recommends that the Government of Canada make available to scientific and cultural societies the necessary facilities for translation and interpretation at their meetings.

CANADIAN TOURIST ASSOCIATION
ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DU TOURISME

37 King Street East Toronto 1 Ontario Telephone 364 4226

BRIEF TO
THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON BILINGUALISM AND BICULTURALISM
BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CANADIAN TOURIST ASSOCIATION
JANUARY 31, 1965

PREAMBLE

1. The Canadian Tourist Association is an independent non-profit organization, national and bilingual in character and incorporated under the federal Companies Act. It has about 450 members consisting of industrial and commercial companies active or interested in the development of tourist business, associations of such companies, tourist associations, and agencies and departments of governments, federal, provincial and local.

2. The objectives of the Canadian Tourist Association are to provide a medium for exchange of knowledge, ideas and experiences dealing with the promotion of tourist traffic, conventions and publicity; to bring about united action in the matter of legislation and regulations affecting travel and tourism with a view to their improvement.

3. CTA is a bilingual association. Its membership is drawn from all provinces, it has bilingual personnel on its secretariat, it issues publications in both languages, and it deals with its membership and other groups and individuals in

English or in French depending upon the choice of its correspondent. In recent years the major efforts of the association have been devoted to creating a greater awareness of the economic, social and cultural importance of tourism to Canada, to providing better standards of care and reception of visitors by means of a nation-wide "Project Hospitality" and to developing a greater volume of interprovincial travel by Canadians through a "Know Canada Better" program. CTA strongly favors the provision of more opportunity and occasions for Canadians of different provinces to become better acquainted with each other.

4. The emphasis of the association in the field of interprovincial travel should be of particular interest to this commission. Tourism is a multi-billion dollar industry in Canada. Our economy was strengthened by about $650 millions of foreign currency brought in by visitors in 1964 and Canadians spent close to three times that amount travelling in Canada. But travel has more than an economic value. Travel broadens the mind, increases understanding and raises the level of mutual respect. It has always been an intangible but very real factor in helping Canada to develop as an independent and harmonious state and travel in Canada by Canadians should be stimulated today, consciously and wisely, to help maintain and strengthen the unity and independence of our country. The encouragement of interprovincial travel is therefore a legitimate concern of a royal commission studying the reality of "an equal partnership between two founding peoples". A viable society connotes an environment where all individuals - as far as possible - feel at ease and "at home", whether they are

in their own community or travelling the length and breadth of the land. An essential condition, in a country where there are two basic languages, is the right to speak and communicate effectively in either of these two languages, and such a right should be reciprocal. The following comments pertain to environmental conditions which might heighten Canadians' enjoyment of their country and thus enhance the prospects of a continuing sound confederation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Bilingualism:

In order to further the bilingual character of Canada, the following points are recommended:

a) Most Canadians travel by car. The international road signs (with symbols instead of words) for the Trans-Canada Highway and other major highways across the nation would make travel safer, easier and more inviting.

b) Canadian organizations engaged in travel promotion, passenger transportation, the hotel, motel and resort industry, the restaurant business, and other service businesses should endeavour to have some bilingual personnel. There should be no necessity for a Canadian, French speaking or English speaking, to have to resort to gestures or sign languages to make himself understood when travelling in "his" country by train, plane, bus or car, staying and eating in public establishments.

c) Menus, timetables, maps, car manuals and tourist guide books should be in the two languages, as much as possible and where practical.

d) Attractive information and reception centres should be conveniently available in all major cities, resort centres and national parks. A Quebecker, whose desire to bee British Columbia may be as great as that of an Ontarian, should, as a French-speaking person, have some reasonable opportunity to communicate in his own language in Victoria. Similarly a Manitoban in the Gaspe.

e) More opportunities for combined vacation language courses - especially for young people - ought to be considered. Such seminars in urban and rural areas could cover the continent; they could, moreover, include young people and adults whose formal education is completed.

f) Student and teacher exchange programs, now modest, could be dramatically increased. The excellent program of youth travel initiated by the Centennial Commission in 1963, and continuing through to 1967 could be made a permanent government subsidized activity. Industries should be encouraged to sponsor travel bursaries between areas where the different languages prevail.

2. Biculturalism:

The French face of Canada is appealing to English Canadians, and the English heritage attracts French Canadians. The Canadian Tourist Association recommends that:

a) The national capital should become more a centre reflecting the best of both founding peoples. Vigorous attempts should be made to convert Ottawa into a "showcase" city where there would be a flourishing of English and French cultures.

b) Universities and colleges in Canada should be encouraged to offer courses of studies in French-English culture and language.

c) The strengthening of the French "personality" and the English "personality" of Canada makes this country more attractive for Canadians and non-Canadians alike and a tradition of gracious hospitality to and a genuine liking for visitors should be maintained.

3. Conclusion:

a) The enrichment of Canadian life made possible by the cultural heritage of "New Canadians" should be appreciated and encouraged.

b) Promotion to French Speaking tourist markets. French is a main language in many areas of the world, other than France or Canada, and we should pay special attention to bringing visitors from these areas to Canada.

c) Importance to tourism. The bilingual and bicultural character of Canada is one of our country's greatest tourist assets, and we should stress this fact. On the other side of the coin, travel by Canadians within Canada, in our opinion, is a means to furthering the bilingualism and biculturalism. Knowing Canada Better is a vital aspect of maintaining a viable confederation and we commend to the royal commission any and all activities designed to increase travel in Canada as a means to this end.

Laurence Geroux
General Manager

N Murray Brown
President

Canadian Tourist Association
Suite 24, 37 King Street East
Toronto 1, Ontario

750-520



CANADIAN TOURIST ASSOCIATION

What it is . . .

What it does . . .

How it operates . . .

37 King Street East
Toronto 1, Ont.
CANADA

Telephone 364-4226

WHAT IS CTA?

The Canadian Tourist Association, an independent non-profit organization, is the official voice of the Canadian tourist industry.

As a national voluntary association, its membership consists of:

- 40 oil and transportation companies, bridges, tunnels and tours,
- 105 major hotels, restaurants, parks, exhibitions and festivals,
- 120 other commercial and industrial companies directly and indirectly benefiting from the tourist trade,
- 80 newspapers, magazines, radio and TV stations, advertising agencies and public relations firms,
- The Canadian Government Travel Bureau, 12 provincial and territorial government travel departments, 20 provincial and district associations of tourist development,
- 50 city tourist bureaus, boards of trade and chambers of commerce in main cities across Canada,
- 35 major trade associations, national and provincial, actively interested in furthering tourist development.

WHAT ARE CTA'S AIMS?

Under its federal charter, the objectives of the Canadian Tourist Association are:

(a) To provide a medium for an exchange of knowledge, ideas and experiences dealing with the promotion of tourist traffic, conventions and publicity;

(b) To bring about united action in the matter of legislation and regulations, with a view to their improvement, and generally to maintain an organization devoted to the general welfare of its membership.

HOW DOES CTA ACHIEVE THESE AIMS?

1. **By Service to Its Members**

   - A monthly publication, Canadian Tourism.
   - Information supplied to newspapers, magazines and broadcast stations.
   - Advice to communities on tourist promotion and development.
   - Specialized surveys and publications on tourist trade subjects.
   - Reference material available to all members.

2. **By Regional Meetings and National Convention**

At the annual convention, members from coast to coast present reports and discuss all phases of the industry, exchange information and ideas, and arrange for co-operative endeavours and new projects. Policies and resolutions are determined at the annual convention. Meetings are also held in various regions of Canada and in the United States each year.

3. **By Committee Work**

Operating within the framework of the association are 30 committees on different phases of tourist development.

4. **By Contact with Governments and Major Associations**

Representations are made to governments, and discussions are held with departmental officials and association executives to develop a better climate for tourist promotion and development.

WHY CTA?

The Canadian Tourist Association provides the **only** medium for united action by all segments of the vast travel, convention and vacation industry. This need for collective effort was recognized in 1929 at meetings which led to the adoption of a charter for a national tourist organization, now known as the Canadian Tourist Association.

WHO DIRECTS CTA?

The Board of Directors comprising five officers and 50 other directors, elected by the membership at the annual general meeting, is the governing body responsible for the general management and control of the affairs, funds and property of the association. This board elects an Executive Committee and delegates to it such powers as may be deemed advisable. Under the direction of the officers, directors and committeemen, CTA program and policy are administered by the general manager assisted by seven persons at the national headquarters office in Toronto.

OFFICERS OF CTA

HONORARY PRESIDENT—**Hon. Mitchell Sharp,** minister of trade and commerce, Ottawa.

IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT — **Pierre Delagrave,** vice-president, passenger sales and services, Canadian National Railways, Montreal, Quebec.

PRESIDENT—**N. Murray Brown,** vice-president of sales, Christie, Brown and Company, Toronto, Ontario.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT—**Hugh B. Main,** assistant vice-president, Canadian Pacific Airlines, Vancouver, B.C.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT—**Isidore C. Pollack,** president, Maurice Pollack Limited, Quebec, Quebec.

THIRD VICE - PRESIDENT — **Dalton Waller,** president, Waller Catering Company, Toronto, Ontario.

COMMITTEES OF CTA

PROJECTS

Awards Ad Hoc, *Hugh Main,* assistant vice-president, sales and traffic, Canadian Pacific Airlines, Vancouver.

Bi-Culturalism Ad Hoc, *Pierre Delagrave,* vice-president, passenger sales and services, Canadian National Railways, Montreal.

Boating, *Robert Kelly,* manager, Allied Boating Association of Canada, Toronto.

Border Crossing, *W. S. Burton,* president, Detroit and Canada Tunnel Corp., Detroit.

Centennial, *P. H. Bennett,* director of public relations, Canadian Breweries Limited, Toronto.

Historical, *Guy Moore,* general manager, Huronia Historical Development Council, Toronto.

Interprovincial Travel, *Roy Carson,* co-ordinator, advertising and merchandising, British American Oil Co., Toronto.

Keep Canada Clean, *Eber J. Rice,* president, Ontario Hotel and Motel Association, St. Thomas.

NATO-CTA, *I. C. Pollack,* president, Maurice Pollack Limited, Quebec.

Project Hospitality, *L. J. Adams,* president, Avis Rent-A-Car of Canada, Montreal.

Public Relations, to be announced.

Research, *A. J. Conduit,* vice-president, Reader's Digest, Toronto.

Tourist Services, *G. B. Rumble,* Fern Resort, Orillia.

U.S. Members, *C. E. Leeming,* Chicago Tribune, New York.

Trade Association Relations, *P. H. Bennett,* director of public relations, Canadian Breweries Limited, Toronto.

INTERNAL

Budget and Finance, *H. M. Dagg,* Toronto.

Convention Site '68, *W. E. Emerson,* president, Pepsi-Cola Canada Ltd., Montreal.

French Services, *Lucien Bergeron,* director, Montreal Municipal Tourist Bureau, Montreal.

General Convention '65, *Hugh Main,* assistant vice-president, sales and traffic, Canadian Pacific Airlines, Vancouver.

Membership, *G. Ross Herington,* president, Association of Canadian Distillers, Montreal.

Policies, *W. Gordon Wood,* vice-president, sales, Air Canada, Montreal.

Nominating, *Pierre Delagrave,* vice-president, passenger sales and services, Canadian National Railways, Montreal.

Resolutions, *I. C. Pollack,* president, Maurice Pollack Limited, Quebec.

AWARDS

Area Promotion Contest, *J. G. Fisher,* passenger traffic manager, Canada Steamship Lines, Montreal.

Boating Award, *Robert Kelly,* manager, Allied Boating Association of Canada, Toronto.

Canadian Wine Institute Awards, *Maurice Gervais,* assistant general manager, Banque Canadienne Nationale, Montreal.

Conservation Contest, *G. W. Foote,* general tourist agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal.

Film Contest, *A. McDermott,* sales manager, Andy McDermott Sales Ltd., Toronto.

Folder Contest, *L. G. Bowles,* T.V. Guide, Toronto.

MEMBERSHIP IN CTA

Any society, company, corporation, association, individual or department of government which carries on or is interested in the development of any form of tourist or convention promotion and publicity in Canada is eligible for membership in the association.

Membership in CTA has been established in the following classifications, and range of fees has been determined for 1965 as follows:

Class I Government and Area	$25 to $5,000
Class II Transportation	$30 to $600
Class III Tourist Service	$30 to $500
Class IV Industrial and Commercial	$30 to $350
Class V Associate (non-voting)	$75

HEADQUARTERS STAFF

Lawrence G. Ecroyd
General Manager

Rod H. Thomson
Projects Manager

Erwin E. Kreutzweiser
Executive Assistant

CANADIAN TOURIST ASSOCIATION
37 King Street East, Toronto 1, Ontario